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ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

EDITED BY

WILLIAM BELMONT PARKER

Corresp. Memb. of The Hispanic Society of America

Editor of «Cubans of To-Day»

«Peruvians of To-Day», «Bolivians of To-Day»,

«Chileans of To-Day», etc.

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Ricardo Rojas

RICARDO ROJAS

Man of Letters.

RICARDO ROJAS was born on the sixteenth of September, 1882, in the city of Tucumán, a member of one of the colonial families of that region. His father, Absalón Rojas, who had been a Deputy in the National Congress and Governor of the Province of Santiago, was, at the time of his death in 1893, National Senator. (An interesting sketch of his career has been published by Osvaldo Magnasco.)

Ricardo Rojas was educated in Santiago del Estero, where he began to go to school at the age of three and had learned to read and write at four. Left fatherless at ten, he owed much to his mother with whom, on graduating at the *Colegio Nacional* in 1898, he moved to Buenos Aires. There, with the ex-

ception of brief absences for travel, he has lived until to-day and there in 1913, he married his wife Julieta Quinteros, the daughter of a former Governor of Tucumán.

The literary vocation of Rojas has been unmistakable from his boyhood: at the age of fifteen he began to publish articles and poems in the provincial papers and under the inspiration of Dante wrote a long poem in trimeter which he entitled *La luz eterna*, but which he destroyed without publishing. In Buenos Aires he began his career as journalist on the staff of *El País*, the Pellegrini organ; he has been contributing to *Caras y Caretas* since 1900 and to *La Nación* since 1904. During the interval articles or poems from his pen have appeared in all the leading papers and anthologies of Spain and South America.

He holds no university degree: he began to study Law but gave it up to devote himself to Letters; but although he has no professional title he holds two

University chairs and is a member of various learned and scientific societies, including the Royal Academy of Letters of Madrid, the History and Numismatics Society of Buenos Aires, and the Academic Council of the University of La Plata. His education is chiefly the result of his own efforts: he is self-taught and has gained his cultivation at the cost of severe self-discipline, by dint of application and by a vast amount of reading, much of which he did in his youth in the public libraries where he found the books he could not afford to buy, and which excited his curiosity to learn other languages. Thus he widened his horizon, and with journalism and teaching for his professions, he became a man of letters by vocation and at the age of thirty-seven is the author of twenty books.

His first book was a collection of verses entitled *La victoria del hombre*, which appeared in 1903 and was praised by Guido y Spano in Argentina and Don Miguel de Unamuno in Spain.

Eight years later he published his second book of poems, *Los lises del blason*; in 1915 he issued a fragment entitled *La sangre del sol*, and in 1920 *Canciones*, a part of the book announced under the title of *Los cantos de Perséfone*.

Meantime he had been making notable achievements in the fields of history, criticism, travel and literature: in 1907 he wrote *El país de la selva*, a collection of studies of characters, landscapes and legends typical of the interior of Argentina. He followed this with *El Ucumar*, a short novel of country life, and *La Psiquina*, a fantastic tale in the style of Poe, which has been translated into English and published in *Inter America*. He has in preparation another work of fiction entitled *La Salamanca*.

In 1907-1908 he went to study in Europe and visited Spain, England, Italy and France. During his visits Garnier, of Paris, published his *Cosmópolis*, and Sempere, of Barcelona, issued *El alma*

tiola, volumes of literary criticism. His letters to *La Nación* of Buenos Aires were later issued in a volume with the title *Cartas de Europa*. And on his return to Argentina he published the much-discussed book *La restauración nacionalista*, in which he points out the necessity of reform in Argentine education, in accordance with the needs of nationality as well as those of modernization.

At this time—in 1909—the University of La Plata invited him to establish the Chair of Spanish Literature and three years later the University of Buenos Aires appointed him the first Professor of Argentine Literature. Under these European influences he has written the *Biografía de Sarmiento*, 1911; the *Cartas de Cervantes*, 1916, and the *Historia de la literatura argentina*, of which three volumes have appeared: *Los gauchescos*; *Los coloniales*, and *Los proscriptos*, leaving to complete his work *Los modernos*, which is in preparation.

560	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>JOSÉ CAMILO CROTTO</p> <p><i>Governor of Buenos Aires.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ CAMILO CROTTO, the son of Argentine parents of Italian descent, was born on the twenty-sixth of May, 1863, in the town of Dolores, Buenos Aires Province, but was educated in the Capital. There he attended the San José Jesuits' School, the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the University where he won the degree of Doctor of Laws <i>summa cum laude</i> in 1887.</p> <p>He began at once to practice his profession and gained a reputation as a studious lawyer while managing at the same time the affairs of the commercial business which bore his name.</p> <p>His political career began early. He was always a Radical and when the</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

Revolution of 1890 was in preparation he had an active part in the plans; when it broke out, the leader Leandro N. Alem, placed him in command of part of the forces in the Park. After the failure of the Revolution which caused the dissolution of the Civic Party, Dr. Crotto organized a Radical Club in the Parish of San Cristóbal which supported Dr. Alem. Of this club he was elected for three times in succession a member of the Executive Committee and became an active and influential factor in the party counsels. He was one of the most energetic organizers of the Revolution of 1893 and when the revolt was crushed he was among the leaders who were arrested and exiled.

On his return he was appointed a member of the Drainage Commission of the Province of Buenos Aires and in due course resumed his activities in the Radical Party. When Señor Yrigoyen began to prepare for the Revolution of 1905, Dr. Crotto joined with all energy in the movement, acting as leader of

the forces in the capital and member of the Revolutionary Committee. When this revolt was crushed he was fain to take ship with his family for Europe where he remained some time.

Undismayed by these experiences, he resumed his labors in the Radical Party; in 1907 he was elected Chairman of the National Committee, a post which he retained for nearly ten years and in which he co-operated with Sr. Yrigoyen not only in the campaign for the revision of the Electoral Law but also in the two notable electoral campaigns of 1912 and 1916 wherein the Radicals won sweeping victories.

In 1912 Dr. Crotto was elected National Senator and in 1916 Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, a post which he still occupies.





Lorenzo Madon

LORENZO ANADÓN

Public man.

LORENZO ANADÓN, the son Ramón and Trifona Mendieta, was born in the village of Rosario Tala, Province of Entre Ríos, on the tenth of January, 1855. He went to school first in the town of Victoria, then in the Normal of Paraná and in the Academy of Santa Fe, but for university course he went to Córdoba to read Law, teaching meantime in public schools.

After receiving his degree as Advocate he returned to the Province of Santa Fe and was elected Deputy to the Provincial Legislature in 1884. At the close of his term he was appointed Director General of the Schools of the Province and retained this post until

International Socialism, Dr. Anadón was made President and directed a noteworthy National Collection which realized 14,000,000 pesos in several days.

Though he has not written any books, he has had a part also in journalism; in 1874 he was contributing to the papers of Paraná and in 1885 published the important daily paper *La Provincia of Córdoba*.

At present Dr. Anadón is a member of the Academy of the Faculty of Letters in the University of Buenos Aires and also of the Catholic University.





Francis J. Beasley

FRANCISCO BEAZLEY

Public official.

FRANCISCO BEAZLEY, the son of Francisco Beazley and Otilia Lynch, was born in 1864 in Buenos Aires where he was educated in the schools of the city and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1885. In the same year he began to teach in the *Colegio Nacional* where he was professor of Argentine History until 1892, and from that date until 1892, vice-

In 1892 began his career as public official; he served for four years as secretary of the Ministry of the Interior and then was appointed to the position which he won his reputation—Chief of Police of Buenos Aires. In this position he held for eight years

during which period he put into effect many important reforms; he gave special attention to education, setting up a school for primary education, a Police Museum and a system of weekly lectures on penal, civil and commercial law; he also established the system of promotion by examination; he modified the regulations affecting public begging and games of chance, devised special dress uniforms for the police and greatly improved the discipline of the force.

When he resigned as Chief of Police in 1904 he was appointed Provisional Federal Governor (*Interventor*) in the Province of San Luis, where he succeeded in restoring the normal forms of government.

Dr. Beazley has been a candidate for National Deputy on several occasions and has twice served as President of the Jockey Club.

TABANERA	569
<p>EQUIEL TABANERA</p> <p><i>Man of affairs.</i></p> <p>EQUIEL TABANERA, the son of Ezequiel Tabanera, a wealthy wine-grower, was born in 1864 in the city of Mendoza and educated there in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>. His life and political activity possessed a strong attraction for him. He opposed the wishes of his elders, and sought the opportunities of a University and plunged into the strenuous efforts of the period. He was twenty-two when he founded a newspaper, <i>La Opinión Pública</i>, of which he opened a trenchant criticism against the government. Finding the opposition too weak he desisted for a time, but in 1900 founded another newspaper, <i>El</i></p>	
IND MONOGRAPHS	V

Debate, in which he resumed his policy of severe criticism and maintained it until the Revolution of 1890.

After the Revolution he was elected Deputy in the Provincial Legislature and re-elected several times; in 1897 he was a candidate for the governorship, but was defeated by his rival Emilio Civit. In 1900 he founded his third newspaper, *La Libertad*, and continued to contest the elections, being elected to the Provincial Legislature until 1910 when he was chosen Senator for the term 1910-1915.

Sr. Tabanera is the owner of extensive properties in the Department of San Rafael and his sons are prominent in the wine-growing industry of the province.





Josehuirbautilo

JOSÉ LUIS CANTILO

Mayor of Buenos Aires.

JOSÉ LUIS CANTILO was born on the sixth of February, 1871, in Buenos Aires and was educated in the schools of his native city, in the *École Monge* of Paris and the University of Buenos Aires.

At an early age he began to combine his studies with the duties of a business position; when he was sixteen he had won a post in the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires and when he was twenty the South-American Bank made him Secretary.

In 1892 he began to teach; in that year he was Instructor in History and Geography at the Free Institute; he taught the same subjects in 1893 at the *Colegio Nacional* and in 1894 at the Na-

tional School of Commerce, in 1890 he served as Chairman of the Third School Board of Buenos Aires and in 1902 held a similar position in the First Board.

His political career began in 1908 with his election as Chairman of the Committee of the Radical Party for Buenos Aires; in 1912 he was elected National Deputy and made a creditable record as a legislator, introducing among other bills one for the organization of a National Labor Department which became law and has been generally approved; re-elected to Congress in 1916, he was unable to complete the term, for in 1917 President Yrigoyen appointed him Provisional Federal Governor (*Interventor*) of the Province of Buenos Aires and he was later appointed Mayor of Buenos Aires, which office he still holds.

Sr. Cantilo has served also in the ranks of journalism, having been a member of the staff of *El Diario*, *El Argentino*, *Buenos Aires ilustrado*, *Revista moderna*, and was the founder and one of the editors in its earlier period

CANTILO	573
<p><i>Época</i>. He has written many ar- pamphlets and brief studies, and 909 has been a member of the and Numismatics Club.</p>	
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	written plays also, among which are <i>mendrugo</i> , a drama, 1916; <i>El dil</i> , a comedy in three acts, 1917; <i>La de Dios</i> , a drama in three acts, 1917;
V	HISPANIC NOTES

TABORDA	575
<p>has never sought nor accepted office, having no taste for political struggle and on the other hand considering it a waste of time to occupy a public post. He has gained his reputation as a journalist: for some time he has been a member of the staff of <i>El Vocacional</i> of Rosario; from 1907 to 1910 he served on <i>La Reforma</i> of La Plata and has contributed to various newspapers and magazines of Buenos Aires including the <i>Revista de Filosofía y Letras</i>.</p> <p>In 1920, in response to a petition made by the students, the President of the Republic appointed Sr. Taborda Professor of Sociology in the new National University of the Coast (<i>Universidad del Litoral</i>) in which he was also of the post of Librarian.</p> <p>He is the author of the following works: <i>Verbo profano</i>, prose and verse, Rosario, 1909; <i>La sombra de Salán</i>, a novel, Rosario, 1916; <i>Julián Vargas</i>, a novel, Rosario, 1916; <i>Reflexiones sobre el ideal político en América</i>, Córdoba, 1920. He has</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

578	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Chile; in 1899 he was occupied with studies for the railroad from San Juan to Serrezuela; he next served on the Commission to map the coal and petroliferous resources of the Republic; in 1904 he was appointed Chief of the Section of Mines, Geology and Hydrology in which post he directed the exploration of the petroleum deposits in Comodoro Rivadavia which have become one of the chief mineral resources of Argentina. In addition to this post which he still occupies, Sr. Hermitte is Professor in the University, Professor in the Agricultural School and an Honorary Member of the Museum of Natural History.</p> <p>He is the author of: <i>Coal, Petroleum and Water in Argentina</i>, a report presented at the St. Louis Exposition, Buenos Aires, 1904; <i>Consideraciones generales sobre los combustibles argentinos con relación a sus poderes caloríficos y a la situación de sus yacimientos</i>, Buenos Aires, 1904; <i>La geología y minería argentinas en 1914</i>, Buenos Aires.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





Carlos F. Sabas

CARLOS J. SALAS

Bibliographer.

CARLOS J. SALAS, the son of Inocencio Salas and María Cipriana Molina, born on the fourth of November, 1889, in the city of Buenos Aires and educated there at the *Colegio Nacional* of the University where he studied medicine.

In 1889 he was appointed Surgeon in the Navy, but did not complete his medical course; instead he turned to the legal profession; in 1892 was appointed Professor of Natural History and in 1893 Professor of Mathematics in the School of Commerce.

In 1897 he was elected Deputy in the Provincial Legislature to which he was re-elected in 1900 and 1903, but neither in public life nor in teaching did he

find his vocation; this lay rather in writing and in bibliography in which he won a reputation and gained recognition both at home and abroad. He has been elected a member of learned societies including the History and Numismatics Club of Buenos Aires, the Argentine Scientific Society and the Argentine Geographical Institute, and corresponding member of the National Academy of History of Colombia and the Real Academy of History of Madrid.

His works in the field of bibliography are solid and meritorious: they include *Bibliografía del coronel Federico Brandsen*, 1909; *Bibliografía del general José de San Martín y de la emancipación sudamericana*, 5 vols., 1910; *Dr. Martín de Anglería*, a biographical and bibliographical study, Córdoba, 1917; *La cuna de Monteagudo*, an essay, Buenos Aires, 1918; *Los restos del Dr. Bernardo Monteagudo*, and *Iconografía de Monteagudo*, pamphlets, 1918, 1920; *estandarte de Pizarro*, a critical study, in press.





Ezequiel P. Paz

PAZ	581
<p>EZEQUIEL P. PAZ</p> <p><i>Journalist.</i></p> <p>EZEQUIEL P. PAZ, the son of the dis- ed journalist José C. Paz, who <i>La Prensa</i> of Buenos Aires, Imira Díaz, was born on the first of April, 1871, in San Fer- a suburb of Buenos Aires, and early education in the Capital. e went to Paris to continue his and attended various schools obtained the Bachelor's degree. turning to Buenos Aires he en- e <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, validated his and read Law in the University attraction of journalism was too to permit him to finish the and he left his books to join the his father's paper in which he hrough the successive stages of</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

582	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>editorial training to fit him for the post of Editor-in-Chief and owner which he has filled since 1900. Devoting himself wholly to the journalistic career, he has taken no part in politics and is not involved in any party, but presides daily at the editorial conferences and has made himself conversant with the affairs, personalities and problems of his own and other countries to enable him to deal adequately with the march of events. To the same end he has made several visits to Europe and the United States, to keep abreast of progress in other countries.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

HERNÁN FÉLIX GÓMEZ

Writer; lawyer; public man.

HERNÁN FÉLIX GÓMEZ, the son of x María Gómez and Juana Ávalos nghurst, was born on the twenty-a of December, 1888, in the city of rientes where he began his education ch he completed in the Law School he University of Buenos Aires and ived the degree of Advocate in 1910. 1 1910 he began to practice the two fessions of authorship and the law the same year obtained the posts of fessor in the *Colegio Nacional*, retary to the Commission on the tenary and District Attorney of Co-ntes.

is author he published that year *El o de los poemas* and two text-books,

584	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p><i>Moral cívica y política</i> and <i>Contabilidad</i> in 1913 he issued <i>Cartilla cívica primera</i>, in 1914 <i>Historia de Oriente</i>, and in 1915 <i>Historia de Grecia</i>, all text books; in 1916 he published <i>Bases de derecho público provincial</i>, vol. I, and in 1917 <i>Orígenes de la sociabilidad correntina</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

GONZÁLEZ ROURA	585
<p>TAVIO GONZÁLEZ ROURA</p> <p><i>Magistrate; teacher.</i></p> <p>TAVIO GONZÁLEZ ROURA was born the fourth of February, 1869, in the of Mercedes, Province of Cotes, but had his early education at Immaculate Conception School in a Fe.</p> <p>1885, having returned to his native , he taught in the public schools 1888 when he accepted a post in Provincial Government and rose to Chief Clerk of the Statistical Department. In 1889 he was given a scholarship-permitting him to study Law at the University of Buenos Aires where in he obtained his degree of Doctor laws.</p> <p> meantime he had held various small es; in 1889 he had secured a clerk-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

ship in the Post-Office and later became clerk in the Commercial Court; in 1895 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the National School, a post which he resigned in 1897 when he was appointed Counsel to Minors and Attorney for the Indigent in the town of San Nicolás; in 1900 he was made Judge of the Criminal Court in San Nicolás; in 1903 Judge of the Criminal Court in La Plata; in 1906 he was advanced to be Justice of the Civil and Commercial Court of La Plata and in 1910 he became Judge of the Criminal Court of Buenos Aires.

In 1906 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Penal Law in the University of La Plata and in 1915 became titular Professor of the Chair.

He has been honored by various government appointments, including that to the Committee on Revising the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1903 and that of Member of the similar Committee on revising the Codes of Procedures for the Province of Corrientes in 1915.



Sofia Suárez

SOFÍA SUÁREZ

Teacher; writer.

SOFÍA SUÁREZ was born in Buenos Aires on the thirteenth of September, 1891, of Spanish parents, her father being José Suárez and her mother Juana Campos. She was educated in the capital, at the *Colegio Nacional*, at the Argentine Ladies Lyceum and the University, where in 1918 she was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters.

In the same year she won the degree of Professor in Secondary Education and began at once to teach Psychology in the Normal School. Soon afterwards she was appointed Teacher in Primary School Number Six and retains that position.

1. Suárez displayed literary talent

588	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>from an early age: in 1911 she v an extensive study and criticise Socialism entitled <i>La doctrina ma</i> <i>ta</i>; she has contributed competen ticles on philosophical and educat themes to the reviews of Buenos A and in 1920 published her Thesis the Doctorate entitled <i>El fenómen</i> <i>ciológico del trabajo industrial en</i> <i>Misiones jesuíticas</i>, a substantial vo in which the famous missions are died from a fresh point of view.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

LAVALLE	589
<p>ENRIQUE RICHARD LAVALLE</p> <p><i>Author.</i></p> <p>ENRIQUE RICHARD LAVALLE, the son of Arturo Richard and Rosa Lavalle, born in 1884 in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there at the Normal Academy.</p> <p>From his early youth journalism and journalism filled his mind and he turned from academic studies to give himself to writing. Apart from authorship he has had few interests: for a time he was Secretary of the Manuel Beltrano <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and he has acted as managing editor of the periodicals <i>La Novela Semanal</i> and <i>El Sucesinto</i>.</p> <p>He has written both prose and verse, has essayed fiction, biography and drama. His earliest work, published</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

when he was eighteen, was a novelette entitled *Páginas Juveniles*; this was followed by two slender volumes of poems — *Mis canciones*, 1905, and *Pecmas sentimentales*, 1908. In the field of biography he has written *Lavalle*, 1910, *Sarmiento*, 1911, and *San Martín*, 1912. He has written a number of light comedies including *En el otoño*, 1913; *Claror de luna*, 1914; *Petronio*, 1914, and *La cantina*, 1915. Recently he has written novelettes of an imaginative type, such as *El crimen de la mosca azul*, 1919; *Marialma*, 1920, and *Flor del aire*, 1920.



Salvador Maciá

MACIA	591
<p>ALVADOR MACIÁ</p> <p><i>Physician; public man.</i></p> <p> OR MACIÁ, the son of Salva- á and María C. Arroyo, was 355 in the city of Paraná and chool there in the <i>Colegio</i> of ts, but for his professional tered the University of Bue- which granted him his degree of Medicine in 1877. </p> <p> rned with his degree to Pa- ractise his profession and po- a physician he served with the Hospital of Paraná, but in this field was soon inter- the demands of his political 1 1882 he was chosen a mem- e Provincial Convention for ion of the Constitution and in year was elected Deputy to ncial Legislature; in 1888 he </p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

became Deputy in the National Congress and served until 1892; in 1893 he was appointed Minister of Government in the Provincial Cabinet, and in the same year was chosen to represent his province in the National Senate, a post which he resigned a year later to accept the Governorship of the Province where he presided very acceptably until 1899; in this year he was again elected to the National Senate and re-elected in 1907. During his seventeen years in the Upper House he presented many projects of legislation and held a place on important committees: he introduced the bill for constructing the railroad from Serrezuela to Mendoza, that for medical regulations in the army and that for a National Vacation Colony for School Children; among the Committees on which he served was that of Public Works of which he was four times elected Chairman.

At the expiration of his term in 1916 he retired to private life and the practice of his profession.



Wm. James Vetterl

GARCÍA VELLOSO	593
<p>ENRIQUE GARCÍA VELLOSO</p> <p><i>Dramatist; journalist.</i></p> <p>ENRIQUE GARCÍA VELLOSO, the son of J. García Velloso and Inés Reta, born on the second of September, 1876, in the city of Rosario, where he went to school and obtained his Bachelor's degree in 1895. Thence he entered the University of Buenos Aires to read Law, but did not finish the course.</p> <p>In 1900 he sailed for Europe where he travelled through France, Spain and Italy, writing articles for <i>El Tiempo</i> and making those observations of men and customs which give so much color to his books.</p> <p>On his return to Buenos Aires he resumed his journalistic labors, and served as a teacher: until 1904 he</p>	
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MANUEL GÁLVEZ

Novelist.

MANUEL GÁLVEZ, the son of Manuel Gálvez and Ángela Baluzera, was born in 1882 in the city of Paraná, but was educated in Santa Fe, where he attended the public schools and the *Colegio* of the Immaculate Conception and in Buenos Aires where he studied at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University in which he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1905.

He married Delfina Bunge.

His absorbing interest and ambition has always been in literature and though he has had other occupations, as for example, Inspector of Secondary Education and Delegate to the Conference Against the Collection of Debts by Armed Force, held in Paris in 1910, he



Manfred Gähnel

GÁLVEZ	597
<p>been diverted from his purpose. On the contrary he has made his other activities subsidiary: he gave several years to journalism and editorship, writing and editing the magazine <i>Ideas</i> (1905), editing the section <i>Letras argentinas</i> in the <i>Revista de América</i>, contributing to other reviews both in Argentina and in Spain; in 1910 and 1911 he made an extended tour in Europe and Africa to widen his horizon and give him fresh material for his work.</p> <p>Dr. Gálvez as a novelist is highly popular, partly because of his realism and its lack of psychological analysis and description. His method is photographic and episodic; his characters are seen in action not in contemplation, and nature appears as a background, sketched vividly and in few words. His novels are transcripts from life, for the most part from the current life of Argentina—which they illustrate with a harsh realism.</p> <p>Dr. Gálvez has written a great number of</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

articles, sketches and short stories, but his principal works are: *El enigma interior*, verses, Buenos Aires, 1907; *Sedero de humildad*, verses, Buenos Aires, 1909; *El diario de Gabriel Quiroga*, novel, Buenos Aires, 1910; *El solar la raza*, a novel, 1913; *La maestra normal*, a novel, 1914; *El mal metafísico*, a novel, 1916; *La vida múltiple*, essay, 1917; *La sombra del convento*, a novel, 1917; *Nacha Regules*, a novel, 1917. Many of these have been translated in English, French, Danish and other languages.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO
BARROETAVEÑA*Lawyer; public man.*

FRANCISCO ANTONIO BARROETAVEÑA, son of Francisco Barroetaveña and Juana Cepeda, was born in 1856 in Montevideo, Uruguay, Province of Entre Rios. Here in his native town he went to school, going on to the *Colegio Nacional* of Concepción del Uruguay and thence to the University of Buenos Aires.

He read Law, obtained his degree of Doctor in 1884 and settled in the Capital to practise his profession. His political affiliations were with the Radical Party with which he participated in the Revolution of 1890. Elected National Deputy in 1894 and re-elected in 1900, he held a prominent place and did

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	<p>active service in the Chamber: he was a member of the Committee on Education and Religion and brought in a number of bills among which was one to prevent members of Congress engaging in occupations incompatible with their public duties. He introduced a bill for establishing Industrial Schools and another for limiting the size of the regular army.</p> <p>Retiring in 1904 from public life he has since devoted himself to the practice of his profession.</p> <p>In 1914, soon after the outbreak of the European War, Dr. Barroetavei published a pamphlet which had a great success, entitled <i>Alemania contra mundo</i>, in which he arraigned Germany for overweening ambition.</p> <p>He has written many other pamphlets on such subjects as Clericalism and Divorce, and the Naturalization of Foreigners and a more substantial work of a biographical nature, entitled <i>Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

CORTEJARENA	601
<p>OSÉ A. CORTEJARENA</p> <p><i>Journalist.</i></p> <p>A. CORTEJARENA, the son of José arena and Natividad Silva, was in January, 1877, in Buenos Aires also he was educated in the of the city and the University granted him the degree of Advocate in 1904.</p> <p>While he was a student he taught for years in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, but Journalism was his predominant interest in which he has given his energies, working on the staffs of <i>El Tiempo</i>, <i>La Nación</i>, <i>El País</i> and <i>La Razón</i>, of which he became Managing Editor in 1907 and Editor-in-Chief, a post which he occupies.</p> <p>In 1912 he was elected Deputy in the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Aires</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

and re-elected in 1916. He has also been vice-President of the Mar del Plata Club and President of the Argentine Touring Club.



Clara, St. Louis.

ALFONSINA STORNI

Poetess.

ALFONSINA STORNI was born of Swiss parents on the twenty-ninth of May, 1892, at Coronda, Province of Santa Fe, and was educated there in the Normal School which gave her the title of Normal Teacher in 1910.

A year later she was appointed Teacher in the Public Schools of Buenos Aires; in 1916 she became teacher of Literature; in 1917 she was appointed Head of the Marcos Paz Correctional School and in 1918 she gave up teaching for authorship.

She is a contributor to *La Nación* as well as to the magazines where she is recognized as one of the most facile and popular of Argentine writers and poets. She has produced three books of

606	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>declined both posts, but having private means, preferred to carry on his studies independently. He has, however, served as Deputy in the Provincial Legislature and was Provincial Minister of Public Works in the administration of Dr. Cárcano.</p> <p>His attainments have been recognized by his election as member of the Córdoba Academy of Sciences and the Argentine Society of Natural Sciences.</p> <p>He is the author of the following books: <i>Prosa rural</i>; <i>Modos de ver</i>; <i>Agua mansa</i>; <i>Cosas de arriba</i>; <i>Celestiales y cósmicas</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

BOSCH	607
<p>GONZALO BOSCH</p> <p><i>Physician; writer.</i></p> <p>GONZALO BOSCH, the son of General cisco Bosch and Laura Sáenz Va- z, was born in Buenos Aires in and was educated in the <i>Colegio</i> <i>onal</i> and the Medical School of the ersity. Before finishing his courses at institution, however, it was his lege to spend some time in Ger- r where he gave special attention e study of the treatment of nervous ses. On his return to Buenos Ai- e continued his courses in the Me- School and on completing them nted as his thesis an <i>Examen mor-</i> <i>ico del alienato</i>, a dissertation h received favorable comment in cal circles.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

MEMOIR OF THE DAY

Immediately after leaving the University to become Avtor and Director of the "Futurologia" Press, an important mission of his territory was to make personal visits to the "sanatorium" Dr. Bosch founded in 1901 for the education of "lunatics" and from the first school of its kind in Europe. After a few years and to make known his work in Europe he was invited to his specialty and on his return to Hamburg was especially interested in the "Friedrichshagen Insane Asylum." Later he made observations in the "sanatoriums and insane asylums of Berlin" and later on studies in France, and attended the meetings of the "Neurological Society of Paris."

Dr. Bosch has always had a keen interest in literature and at the age of twenty-three published his first novel, "Luzifer" whose theme is the psychology of a neurotic. He has written works of a dramatic nature in both prose and verse, the latest of which is entitled *Visión Futura* and its advanced ideas have aroused attention both in Argen-

BOSCH	609
<p>and abroad. Dr. Bosch is also a ent contributor to the important azines and daily papers of Buenos</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

ROSENDO M. FRAGA

Soldier

ROSENDO MARÍA FRAGA, the son of Colonel Rosendo M. Fraga, one time Governor of the Province of Santa Fe and Inés López, was born on the thirteenth of October, 1856, in the city of Santa Fe. He was taken to Buenos Aires as a boy and there was educated in the primary schools, the *Colegio Nacional*, which granted him his Bachelor's degree, and the University where he read Law but after four years (1880) abandoned his legal studies to embrace the military career in which he reached the highest rank possible for an Argentine soldier—Lieutenant-General.

In the first year of his service he took part in the campaign of 1881 against the Indians, acting under

FRAGA	611
<p>of Col. Marcelino Freyre and ious General Hilario Lagos 79); he took part also, under mand of General Julio A. Roca, xpedition of 1879 against the of the River Negro which was successful, and, still eager for ervice, won assignment to the a of the Chaco (1883 to 1888) eneral Fotheringham.</p> <p>as promoted to be Lieutenant- in 1885; Colonel in 1895; Bri- eneral in 1906; Major-General and, finally, Lieutenant-General</p> <p>General Fraga has, therefore, every rank in the Army, giving of sound military training and to the army.</p> <p>dition to his military rank he l many official posts: he was etary in the Ministry of War 98 to 1900; acting Minister of 1890; Head of the National iary (1900-1904); Chief of the Department of the City of Bue- s (1904-1906); in 1906-1907 he</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V ^f

formed part of the Cabinet as Minister of War; in 1910 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress for the Province of Santa Fe, and from 1912 to 1914 was President of the Chamber of Deputies. Upon ending his term as Deputy he was appointed President of the Board of Promotions in the Army; in 1915 he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary on a special mission to the Republic of Uruguay; from 1915 to 1917 he was Chief of Staff in the Ministry of War; and is now vice-President of the Argentine Boy-Scouts.

General Rosendo M. Fraga has the right to wear the Argentine badges and medals for the campaigns of the Rio Negro (1875-1880) and El Chaco (1880-1888), the Order of the Legion of Honor of France, the Grand Cross of the Military Merit of Spain, and the Order of Merit of Chile.

PINEDO	613
<p>FEDERICO PINEDO</p> <p><i>Public man; lawyer.</i></p> <p>FEDERICO PINEDO was born in 1855 in the city of Buenos Aires and educated at the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the University where, at the age of twenty-five, he obtained the degree of Doctor in Law and Jurisprudence.</p> <p>Two years later the Police Department of the Capital, which until then had been under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, came to be an independent body and Doctor Pinedo was appointed its Director, serving at the same time as Director of the Lower Courts in the city. In 1882 he received his appointment as Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior where he acted until 1886 and during his period of office strove energetically to improve the administration.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>getically to bring about reforms in ministration among which were: organization of the Federal Territory by which El Chaco, Formosa, Chubut, La Pampa and others were separated from the surrounding provinces and were placed under the control of Federal authorities; provisions for sale of public lands; the so-called "Homestead Law," giving title to small holdings to occupants who shall have cultivated the land for a certain number of years; he had part also in the extension of the Central-Northern Railroad to Santiago del Estero and Catamarque.</p> <p>The political excitement of the year 1886 led him to abandon his post in order to participate in the campaign in favor of Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen for the office of Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires; three years later (1889) he went to Europe as Secretary to Dr. Sáenz Peña and also Delegate of the Argentine Republic to the Pan-American Congress held in Washington. Having fulfilled these duties he returned</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

ned to Paris, but on hearing that Revolution of 1890 had broken out, ship for Buenos Aires.

om 1890 to 1891 he was Minister overnment in the Province of Bue-Aires, and served at the same time Minister of Finance for a brief od; in 1891 the Federal Govern- appointed him, together with Doc-Benito Villanueva, Director of the onal Bank; in 1894 President Sáenz chose him to be Minister of Jus- Worship and Education, but Dr. do declined, preferring the post of or of the city of Buenos Aires; i 1902 to 1904 he was Deputy in the onal Congress during which term erved on the Legislative Committee made his famous speech in favour Divorce Law in Argentina; from ch, 1906, to July, 1907, he was ister of Justice and Education, and 910 was again elected Deputy and ected for the period 1914-1918, g in 1915 a member of the Com- ee on Education, and in 1916, Pre-

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sident of the same Committee and member of the Committee on Investigation of Armaments, holding both posts until 1917, when he retired to private life.

V

HISPANIC NOTES





L. Segovia

LISANDRO SEGOVIA

Philologist; magistrate.

ANDRO SEGOVIA, the son of Antogovia and Gabina de la Torre, born on the eleventh of December, in the city of Corrientes, but was educated at the famous *Colegio* of Concordia del Uruguay and the University of Córdoba, which granted him the degree of Licenciado in Law in 1863 and later that of Doctor of Laws.

After receiving his degree he returned to his native place and there, for eight years, fulfilled the duties of Judge in the local courts. Then he removed to Buenos Aires where for twenty-five years he continued on the bench until he reached a well-earned retirement.

He has found his avocation during the latter part of his life in philological studies,

618	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>in which he has won reputation at home and abroad. His attainments in this as well as in the law have brought him election as Honorary Member of the Academy of Law in the University of Córdoba, Honorary Member of the Club of Judicial and Social Sciences of Buenos Aires, Life-Member of the Society of Comparative Law of Paris, Charter Member of the Society of Comparative Law of Berlin, Honorary Member of the Academy of Jurisprudence of Madrid, Honorary Member of the Bar Association of Rio de Janeiro, etc.</p> <p>Dr. Segovia's published works are chiefly in the field of law and include: <i>Explicación y crítica del Código Civil argentino</i>; <i>Proyecto de Código de Procedimiento internacional privado y el Congreso Sudamericano de Montevideo</i>, the work which the author counts among his most important books; <i>Código Civil anotado</i>; <i>Primeros principios de sociología criminal</i>; <i>Diccionario de argentinismos, neologismos y barbarismos</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





Manuel Carlés

CARLÈS	619
<p>MANUEL CARLÈS</p> <p><i>Public man.</i></p> <p>MANUEL CARLÈS, the son of Manuel and Margarita Massa, was born in 1870, in Rosario and went to Buenos Aires, but had his professional studies in the University of Buenos Aires where he won his degree of Doctor of Laws in the year 1892. He simultaneously he began to teach and also entered the politics, making in all three pur- reputable record: in his political career he won election in 1898 to the Chamber of Deputies and was re-elected until 1912. He introduced, singly or jointly with his brother Manuel who was his colleague in the bills for the reorganization of the Offices of the Peace in Buenos</p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>Aires; for the return of the Battle-flags taken in the War with Paraguay (1865-1870), and for the removal or reduction of the taxes on petroleum, timber and machinery imported from the United States.</p> <p>In 1918 President Irigoyen appointed him Provisional-Governor of the Province of Salta where he remained in charge until the new Government was organized and in operation.</p> <p>He is President of the Patriotic League of Argentina; in the academic career he has risen to the position of Professor in the University and also in the Military Academy, and as a writer has published the following works: <i>Literatura preceptiva</i>; <i>Nociones de derecho argentino</i>; <i>Nociones de economía política argentina</i>; <i>Geografía económica</i>; <i>Porvenir de la democracia</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

FRANCO	621
<p>RODOLFO FRANCO</p> <p><i>Painter; etcher.</i></p> <p>RODOLFO FRANCO, the son of Juan Franco, was born on the fifteenth of January, 1889, in Buenos Aires, where he had his early education in the schools of the city and the University.</p> <p>He began at an early age to draw and paint. When he was twenty his work was already sufficiently well known to warrant a special exhibition in Buenos Aires and soon afterwards he began to exhibit in the <i>salons</i> of Paris, Madrid and London; during the past five years his canvases have appeared in the National Salon of Fine Arts in Paris; for many years he has had pictures in the Annual Salon; for two years his work has been seen in the Allied Artists Association of London and he had can-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

vases in the National Exhibition of Madrid in 1918.

He has held special exhibitions of fifty or more of his paintings or etchings in Madrid, Barcelona and Buenos Aires and his works have begun to be collected for private galleries: many of them are to be found in London, New York, Madrid, Paris and Barcelona; in Buenos Aires more than a hundred of his etchings and thirty canvases are found in private collections and in Holland Baron von Aerssen Beyeren has a collection of more than forty of his plates.

Of Franco's more important works one, an etching entitled A Woman of Seville (*Una maja de Sevilla*), is in the Museum of Madrid, and in the Museum of Buenos Aires there are three—*Eulalia*, a painting, *La iglesia de San Hermenegildo*, a painting, and *Una maja de Sevilla*, an etching of the same title as that in the Madrid Museum.



Juan Antonio Argerich

ARGERICH	623
<p>JAN ANTONIO ARGERICH</p> <p><i>Lawyer; teacher.</i></p> <p> JAN ANTONIO ARGERICH, the son of Antonio Argerich and Ignacia Verriá, was born on the twenty- of August, 1862, in Buenos Aires. e he was educated in the San José ts' school, in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> n the University. He obtained his e of Doctor of Laws in 1886 on nting a thesis upon <i>Comercialidad</i> <i>s inmuebles</i>. </p> <p> s narrow means obliged Argerich to occupation while he was still a ent and he then revealed his vigor ind and strength of character. As ndergraduate he took a post in the onal Library and served also as a er; he continued to teach and to e for the papers during ten years </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

while he established himself in his profession.

His energy and capacity led to his election to the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Aires and later to the National Congress where he served from 1898 until 1910, leaving a creditable record as a legislator.

Dr. Argerich has also devoted attention with notable success to agriculture. He has written many articles some of which have been collected and issued in book form, as: *Constituciones y partidos argentinos*; *Artículos y discursos*, both published in Buenos Aires.

LEVILLIER	625
<p>ROBERTO LEVILLIER #</p> <p><i>Author; diplomat.</i></p> <p>ROBERTO LEVILLIER, the son of Enrique Levillier and Ida Andremont, was born on the first of October, 1881, in Montevideo. At his parents emigrating to Argentina, he became a citizen of the Argentine Republic in 1902. Meantime he had received his education in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the Free Institute from which he graduated to the University and read law. His journalism and authorship drew him into the courts and he soon began to take his place among popularizers of Argentine history. In 1912 he published <i>Crónicas argentinas</i> which he followed by various translations from the English. In 1917 issued his <i>Reconstrucción del pasado colonial</i> which, like</p>	
LEVILLIER MONOGRAPHS	V

its predecessor, was highly popular. In 1918 he was appointed Counsellor of the Argentine Embassy in Madrid and in October of that year has served as ambassador *pro tempore*. He was charged by the Library of Congress to continue his investigations in the archives of Spain and has already produced several volumes of Colonial documents which have been published under the auspices of the Library: *Correspondencia de los oficiales reales de la ciudad del Río de la Plata con los reyes de España*, 1915; *La Audiencia de Charcas*, 1918; *La audiencia de Charcas, correspondencia de presidentes y oidores*, 1918; *Gobernación de Tucumán, correspondencia de los cabildos en el siglo XVI*, 1918; *Correspondencia de la ciudad de Buenos Aires con los reyes de España*, vol. I, 1915, vol. II, 1918, vol. III, 1918.

JUAN CARLOS SERREY

Lawyer; public man.

JUAN CARLOS SERREY, the son of Samuel Serrey and Clarisa Dávila, was born in 1873 in the city of Salta and received his education in the local schools and in the Law School at Buenos Aires, from which he was graduated with the degree of Advocate at the young age of twenty.

He returned to his native province and obtained the appointment to the office of District Attorney, but the attractions of a political career led him to resign this post and in 1900 he was elected Provincial Deputy. From this time he has been active in public life; in 1904 he was elected Provincial Senator; in 1906, Mayor of Salta; in 1907, Provisional Senator to complete the term

628	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>of the late Don Francisco Uriburu, and in 1908 he was again elected to the local legislature where, during the years 1908-1909, he served as President of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1920 he was elected a member of the National Congress, an office he resigned in 1913 to return to his native province whose welfare had always been his chief interest, and where, until recently, he has served as legal adviser to the local branches of the Banco de la Unión, the Banco Hipotecario and the Banco Español del Río de la Plata.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

EDUARDO SCHIAFFINO

Painter.

EDUARDO SCHIAFFINO was born on the 12th of May, 1858, in Buenos Aires where he began to study drawing in the direction of Agujari; and in 1880 won a scholarship offered by the Argentine Government and went to Europe.

There he made a tour of the museums to write his impressions for *El Financiero* of Buenos Aires and, settling in Rome, studied with Egisto Lancerotto. In 1885 he went to Paris to study under the famous painters Puvis de Chavannes and Colin, pursuing at the same time the free courses at the *École des Beaux Arts*.

He won recognition and exhibited his work in the French *Salon* and also in

the Universal Exposition of Paris 1889, where his painting *Reposo* was awarded a bronze medal.

Having returned to Buenos Aires 1891, he organized the Exposition Fine Arts at the Hume Palace and most simultaneously joined the staff of the daily newspaper *La Nación* as critic—a position which he held for many years.

Sr. Schiaffino organized the first annual exhibition of the *Ateneo* and also participated in all the others; was the first Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires (1895), and as President of the National Committee of Fine Arts proposed and obtained the establishment of scholarships abroad. In 1915 the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Drago, asked him to organize the Argentine section of the St. Louis Exposition which is the first and only formal exhibition of Argentine paintings carried out abroad.

In 1906 he was sent as official commissioner to Europe to acquire sculpture

SCHIAFFINO

631

paintings of ancient and modern
rs.

1909 and 1911 he participated in
Paris local exhibitions where his
es entitled: *El sueño*, *Pensativa*,
ite del espejo, and *Muchacha ves-*
de blanco, won him much praise.
Museum of Buenos Aires owns
of his paintings: *Margot*, *Retrato*
General Güemes and *Reposo*.

Schiaffino is Professor in the Na-
l Academy of Fine Arts, but is at
nt holding the position of Consul
ville, Spain. He has written much
newspapers and periodical publica-
such as *La Nación* and *La Biblio-*
and is author of *La evolución del*
artístico en Buenos Aires, a mo-
aph published in *La Nación*, May
1910, which is considered to be the
source of information on art in
ntina.

AND MONOGRAPHS

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DAVID SPERONI

Physician.

DAVID SPERONI was born in the town of Goya, Province of Corrientes, the year 1876, but went to the Capital of his Province for his education. After gaining his Bachelor's degree in the *Colegio Nacional* of Corrientes, he went on to Buenos Aires, entered the Medical School in 1895, and graduated in 1900 *summa cum laude*, receiving on that occasion the gold medal awarded to the student who attains the highest average rank during the seven years of the medical course.

While he was an undergraduate he won several posts in open competition and soon after finishing his studies was appointed Assistant in Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School—a po

which he occupied until 1904 when he abandoned it to go to Europe to study in the clinics of Italy, France and Germany. In 1906 he was selected Corresponding Member of the "Société Anatomique de Paris."

In 1907 Dr. Speroni gave the course in Semeiology in the Medical School and in 1909 and 1910 gave that in Clinical Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine; during four years (1907-1910) he taught free courses in Clinical Medicine in the Medical School and in 1911 won the appointment as titular Professor of Semeiology and Clinical Practice, chairs which he still occupies; in 1907 he was Official Delegate to the Fourth Latin-American Medical Congress held in Rio de Janeiro and in 1913 he was appointed to represent Argentina at the Fifth Latin-American Medical Congress held in Lima.

Though Dr. Speroni has not published any books, his works published in pamphlet form are very numerous and have won him reputation not only among his

fellow-countrymen but also in France and Germany where he contributes to medical journals such as the *Medicinische Wochenschrift* of Munich and the *Annales de la Société Anatomique de Paris*.

MIGUEL L. JANTUS

Judge; teacher.

MIGUEL L. JANTUS was born in Buenos Aires in 1870, but received his early education in the *Colegio Nacional* of Corrientes. Returning to his native city, he enrolled as a student in the Faculty of Law from which, after a series of brilliant examinations, he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

After leaving the University Dr. Jantus accepted an appointment as Attorney General for Minors in Corrientes, an office in which he resigned in the following year to become Judge of the Criminal Court of that city, inaugurating thereby the brilliant judicial career which still continues. In 1901 he passed to the office of Judge of the Civil Court of Corrientes.

tes; the following year found him Federal Judge of the same city, a position which he held until his resignation in 1911 to take up his residence in Buenos Aires; here, in 1912, he was made District Attorney, followed in the same year by the appointment as Federal Judge while he was also occupying the position of Justice of the Court of Crimes and Correction, which he continues to hold with steadily increasing credit to his ability.

Aside from his judicial activities S. Jantus has always been interested in educational matters, and since 1914 he has held an appointment as substitute-Professor of Notarial Practice in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires.

ALICE	637
<p>ANTONIO ALICE</p> <p><i>Portrait painter.</i></p> <p>ANTONIO ALICE was born of Italian age in the year 1886, in Buenos and went to school there, but er than his will to learn was the e of his artistic temperament, so e was expelled as incorrigible be- he was always drawing in his and copy-books. Whereupon his , a poor, almost illiterate Italian rant, made him go to work for ving as a shoe-black. He was 1 years old, still sketching portraits en "shines," when Cupertino del o, then a student of Medicine, and Director of the National Museum ne Arts of Buenos Aires disco- his ability at portraying "gaucho" Del Campo immediately recom-</p>	
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mended him to the Professor of Painting, Decoroso Bonifanti, who gave the boy his first lessons (1897) and almost adopted him as a son. Seven years later, in 1904, Alice won the scholarship which enabled him to study in Europe. He went to Italy, entered the Royal Academy of Painting under the direction of the famous master Giacomo Grosso, and during the four years' period of his scholarship won three Gold Medals.

In 1908 he entered the Turin "Quadriennale" Exhibition with a portrait of his former master Bonifanti which met with the unanimous approval of the critics; later he exhibited in Munich his picture *Consuelo* and still later had a portrait in the *Salon de Paris*.

Having returned to Buenos Aires in 1910, he exhibited a painting of historic motive and vast proportions, *La muerte de Güemes*, which won him renown in Argentina, was awarded a Gold Medal in the Centenary Exposition and was bought by the Provincial Government of Salta; in 1911 the National Exhibi-

ALICE	639
<p>Buenos Aires was inaugurated ce won the first prize of three 1 pesos. At this time also he the portraits of many prominent among whom were General r. Joaquín V. González, Gover- arte, General Fraga and Doctor t.</p> <p>13 he returned to Turin from he went to Paris and painted ous <i>San Martín en el destierro</i>, ously considered one of his best ; in 1914 his painting <i>Confesión</i> arded the Silver Medal at the on of French Artists (the Gold can only be awarded to French) a prize which gives its owner it to exhibit annually a painting ncours.</p> <p>18 he held a special exhibition de Janeiro of Brazilian pictures h he showed sixty canvases and ollowing year gave a similar ex- in Buenos Aires of Brazilian gentine scenes which disclosed y high artistic power but also</p>	
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	<p>a rare capacity for sustained toil at his art. It formed the most convincing demonstration hitherto of the possibilities of an Argentine school of painting.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Angel Mona Zuloaga

ZULOAGA	641
<p>NGEL MARÍA ZULOAGA</p> <p><i>Military aviator.</i></p> <p> EL MARÍA ZULOAGA, the son of go Zuloaga and Primitiva Argu- was born on the twenty-first of 1887, in the city of Mendoza, he attended the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> it in 1904 in order to enter the s Aires Military School where he ted in 1907 with the rank of l. </p> <p> 908 he entered the so-called <i>Es-</i> <i>de Tiro</i>, the academy for small- practise; in 1911 he passed on to valry School and remained there 1914 when, fired by the exploits “flying men” he entered the y School for Aviators and in due eceived his certificate as “avia- The wonderful deeds of the Allied </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

"aces" in the European War filled with emulation, but his duties Argentine soldier kept him bound to his country until the year 1919 when he was authorized to go to France to enter the aviation school at Avord. After later he returned to Buenos Aires he entered the Upper School of War where he is studying at present.

His promotions have been as follows: Ensign of the Artillery Corps; Second Lieutenant; First-Lieutenant and Captain.

Most of the posts he has held have been in the field of aviation, for in fact a pilot of the air that he has won a reputation: in 1915 he was appointed Teacher of Aviation; in 1916 he was sent as Argentine Delegate to the American Aviation Congress held in Santiago de Chile and in the same year received his appointment as military *attaché* to the Argentine Legation in Paris.

His love for mechanic flight finds explanation in his fondness for all

ZULOAGA	643
<p>port: he won the broad-jump Championship Cup and the second prize for high jump offered by the Cavalry Academy; he holds the world's records in duration, distance and height in moon-flight, besides having the honor of being—together with Señor Bradley—the first man to cross the Andes in a moon.</p> <p>Captain Zuloaga has been the recipient of many decorations, among which are the Medal of Merit of the First Army of Chile, the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, a gold medal bestowed by the Argentine Congress, and the Medal of San Martín granted by the Argentine Government.</p>	
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644	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>MARÍA SUSANA WHITE</p> <p><i>Teacher.</i></p> <p>MARÍA SUSANA WHITE, the daughter of Julio White and María Cristina de Riestra, was born in 1887 in the town of Arrecifes, Province of Buenos Aires and was educated in the Capital where she obtained the title of Normal Teacher in 1907 and entered the University to study Science.</p> <p>She has taught most of the scientific subjects offered in the public schools including Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Mineralogy and Geology; in 1911 she was elected Principal of the Teachers' Normal School, and in 1920, in addition to her duties as Principal, was also teaching Chemistry.</p> <p>She is a member of the Academy of Education of Buenos Aires.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

ESÁREO BERNALDO DE
QUIRÓS

Painter.

REO BERNALDO DE QUIRÓS, the
Julio B. Quirós, was born in
uay, Province of Entre Ríos, on
enty-seventh of May, 1878.

is early youth he was possessed
desire to draw and paint, which
him to the Capital. There he found
on the staff of *El Quijote*, an
ted weekly journal of humor and
where he gained much instruc-
om two competent draughtsmen,
and Sojo. In 1896 he had begun
ly painting in the School of Fine
nder the Spanish artist Nicolás
la and in 1899, having completed
t years' course in three years, he
l the competition of that year and

won the government scholarship which enabled him to study abroad.

He spent seven years in Europe, making occasional visits to Paris and Madrid, but devoting himself chiefly to study in Rome, where he won his first notable successes and where in 1905 he had several pictures in the International Exposition.

On his return to Argentina he was accepted as one of the foremost artists of the country and made a growing reputation in the exhibitions. In the Centenary Exposition of 1910 in Buenos Aires he won the first prize and in subsequent expositions his canvases have deserved general praise.

Quirós is among the most versatile of Argentine painters: he has produced landscapes, portraits, groups, interiors, studies from the nude and from still life—a baffling variety that seems to spring from a union in him of fantasy and realism. In some of his recent work there are excellent interpretations of Argentine scenery and types of cha-

DE QUIRÓS	647
<p>as, for example, <i>El río de mi</i> a landscape of Entre Ríos, and <i>ujú</i> and <i>El Privao</i>, gaucho types, hich were shown in the exhibi- 1919.</p>	
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MANUEL S. OCAMPO

Public official; teacher

MANUEL S. OCAMPO, the son of Manuel A. Ocampo and Angélica Ocampo was born on the third of November 1860, in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the public schools, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Civil Engineer in 1882.

On leaving the University he began to practise his profession and thereafter began also to teach: he was appointed Instructor in Algebra and Trigonometry in the *Colegio Nacional* and served also as National Inspector of Railways from which he secured advancement to Member of the National Board of Health where he served as Chairman from 1902 until 1915.

FRÍAS	649
<p>JORGE H. FRÍAS</p> <p><i>Magistrate.</i></p> <p> GE H. FRÍAS, the son of Domingo and Emilia Molina, was born on thirtieth of January, 1879, in Bue- aires where he was educated at the <i>io Lacordaire</i> and the University granted him the degree of Doctor ws in 1902. </p> <p> began at once to practise law and ach; for ten years he was Pro- of Civil Government in the <i>Co-</i> <i>Lacordaire</i> and served during part e period as Counsel for the Na- Bank which was in process of ation. </p> <p> intime he began his career as Ma- te, being first appointed Prose- in the Criminal and Correctional s, later Judge in the lower courts </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

and in 1907 Justice of the Appellate Criminal Court where he rose to be Presiding Judge in 1918.

Dr. Forns is the founder of the Society for Aiding Released Prisoners *Sociedad de Liberados*.

He has written many articles and pamphlets on legal subjects, especially on questions of copyright, and has published the following books: *El ejército*, a study in administrative law, 1902; *Delictos procesal*, a study in criminal law, 1910; *Exposición de reformas en materia penal y sistema de procedimiento en materia criminal*, 1912.

LÓPEZ DE NELSON	651
<p>ESTINA LÓPEZ DE NELSON</p> <p><i>Teacher; writer.</i></p> <p>ESTINA LÓPEZ DE NELSON, the daughter of Don Cándido López and Adriana Wilson, was born on the twentieth of January, 1879, in the city of Buenos Aires, where she was educated at the Normal School and the University. She won the degree of Doctor in Philosophy and Letters in 1903, presenting for her thesis <i>¿Existe la literatura argentina?</i> Immediately upon leaving the University she was appointed Principal of the Armiento School of Buenos Aires. In 1907 she was made Head of the National Lyceum for Girls. She has occupied elective posts: in 1904 the National Council of Education chose her to represent the Teachers of Argentina at the St. Louis Exposition and in</p>	
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	<p>of the free, open life of the country, he has issued <i>Por el camino</i>, poems of Argentina, Buenos Aires, 1915; <i>La musa triste</i>, intimate verses, Buenos Aires, 1917; <i>Agreste</i>, poems of country life, Buenos Aires, 1917, and has in press <i>Espejos nativos</i>, more poems of the open air.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Uballes

UBALLES	655
<p>EUFEMIO UBALLES</p> <p><i>Rector of the University.</i></p> <p>EUFEMIO UBALLES was born in 1850 in the city of Buenos Aires and educated in her schools and University. The degree was conferred upon him in 1880 the degree of Doctor of Medicine.</p> <p>While he was a student in the Medical School he fulfilled the usual term of service in the Men's Hospital; there he became Head of the Clinic and was called upon to teach, first as substitute and in 1888 as titular, Professor. He continued his advancement within the Faculty being chosen member of the Council, member of the Academy and in 1902 elected of the Faculty. Finally, in 1906, he was elected Rector of the University and retains the post by successive re-elections until the present time.</p>	
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In addition to his professional duties he served in 1892 as Member of the Chamber of Deputies and has on several occasions been called in counsel by the Government and designated as Delegate to scientific congresses.

JAVIER GARCÍA	657
<p>CISCO JAVIER GARCÍA</p> <p><i>Labor leader.</i></p> <p>CISCO JAVIER GARCÍA, the son of García and Dorotea Chena, was the twelfth of September, 1884, city of Santa Fe where he was in the Normal School.</p> <p>did not finish the course in the School but began to earn his as a mechanic; in 1908 he became d in the labor union movement, made himself felt in the orga-</p> <p>In 1911 he had risen to be Secretary of the Seamen's <i>Federación Obrera Marítima</i>) held that post ever since. Mean- has been chosen on several oc- to represent organized labor; in was elected President of the ongress of the Regional Federa-</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>tion of Argentine Workmen (<i>Federación Obrera Regional Argentina</i>) and is Secretary of the Delegation of union in that organization.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

CANTÓN	659
<p>ZOILO CANTÓN</p> <p><i>Lawyer; public man</i></p> <p>o CANTÓN, the son of Eliseo Cantón and Isabel Domínguez, was born in the city of Tucumán and had early education there, but for his university course went to Buenos Aires where he read Law and won his degree Doctor of Laws in 1891.</p> <p>Several years earlier than this he had begun to hold office and to teach: in 1887 he was appointed National Accountant in office which he held until 1889 and in 1889 he became Professor of History in the Normal School and held the post until 1910; in 1895 he received the further appointment of Professor of Political Economy in the National School of Commerce and subsequently in the War Department.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

In 1906 he was elected National Representative and served until 1910 in the Chamber where he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as well as of that on the Budget and introduced a bill for the revision of mining codes.

Since the close of his term he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

CARBALLIDO	661
<p>JUAN R. CARBALLIDO</p> <p><i>Lawyer; public man.</i></p> <p>R. CARBALLIDO, the son of Juan Carballido, was born in November, 1851, in Buenos Aires where he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University which granted him the degree of Advocate in 1876. He entered at once on the practice of the profession and at the same time began a political career which occupied a part of his life. Joining the ranks of General Mitre, his vigorous editorials in the press soon drew attention to his political acumen. He took an important part in the Revolution of 1852 which had for its object the removal of the Capital from the Province of Buenos Aires, placing it at Cordoba, a Federal District, which was</p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

accomplished; in 1886, Dr. Carballido was elected National Deputy and completed his term with credit; in 1890 he again took part in a revolution directed against President Juárez Celman and although the revolt was suppressed, at the reorganization of the Cabinet in the following year he was appointed Minister of Justice and Education; in 1896 he was elected a second time to the Chamber of Deputies where he served on the Committee of Education and in 1912 gained his third election as Deputy.

Meantime he had held other important posts: in 1891 he was appointed to teach Finance in the Law School of the University, and in 1895 he was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Nation.

In 1914 he joined with others in establishing the Bar Association of which, since his retirement from public life, he has been an active member as well as a faithful practitioner of the law.



Julius P.

PEÑA	663
<p>JULIO PEÑA</p> <p><i>Land-owner; public man.</i></p> <p>PEÑA, the son of Juan Gregorio and Adela Blaye, was born in the city of Buenos Aires, where educated and obtained his degree at the University as Doctor of Law, with a thesis on <i>Patria potestad</i>, and of ample means, he did not follow his profession, but pursued his career in public life: in 1891, during the Revolution of that year, he was elected Provincial Deputy of Buenos Aires, but withdrew the same year without completing his term of office; in 1894 he was elected to the Province of Santa Fe, but again retired before the term; in 1898 he was</p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

elected National Deputy; in 1899 he was appointed Secretary of the Committee on the Sanitary Convention with Uruguay; his term ended in 1900 and he has occupied no other elective office.

In 1909 he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Conversion Fund; in 1919 he was chosen vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce; he is a director in various corporations; he is a member of the Argentine-American Commercial Arbitration Board and a land-owner with extensive properties including *La Merced* in Tantil, *La Fortuna* in Balcarce, *La Adela* in Tapalqué and *La Luisa* in General Belgrano, all within the Province of Buenos Aires.



Felipe Boero

BOERO	665
<p>FELIPE BOERO</p> <p><i>Musician; composer.</i></p> <p>FELIPE BOERO was born in May, 1885, in the city of Buenos Aires where he was educated, obtaining the titles of Normal School Teacher in 1901 and Professor of Music in 1906 and in 1912 a fellowship which enabled him to continue his studies in Europe.</p> <p>He gave early promise of ability as a composer and wrote many pieces for piano, including <i>Danzas argentinas</i>, <i>Canciones (de la Sierra)</i>, etc. After his visit to Europe he wrote <i>Somewhere in Hellas</i>, a poem for voice and piano, 1913; <i>Misa Solemne</i>, for voice and orchestra, 1914; <i>Jesús caminando sobre las olas</i> (Jesus Walking on the waves), an oratorio; <i>Tucumán</i>, an opera.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>ra, 1916; <i>Impresiones para piano</i>, two series, 1917, 1919; <i>Ariana y Dionysos</i>, an opera, 1918, and <i>Raquela</i>, an opera, 1920.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Ricardo C. Aldao

RICARDO C. ALDAO

Lawyer; public man.

RICARDO C. ALDAO, the son of Camilo and Inés Nicolovich, was born on the twenty-first of April, 1863, in the

Buenos Aires. He had his preliminary education in Santa Fe, but came to Buenos Aires for his later studies and won his degree as Doctor of Laws in 1883 at the age of twenty.

He entered early on the practice of the profession in which he is said to have shown himself an indefatigable worker and in which he has won a high reputation for legal acumen, technical knowledge and sagacity. So successful have been that branches of his law practice have been established in Lima, Montevideo, Santiago de Chile, Río de Janeiro and Asunción.

Dr. Aldao has had a creditable part also in public life: in 1888 he was elected to the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Aires, in 1889 he was chosen President of the Provincial Bank, and in 1890 he was appointed Provincial Minister of Finance.

In 1915 he was appointed, in company with Samuel Hale Pearson, on a special governmental mission to the United States, and in 1916 he served as Argentine Delegate to the Conference on Uniform Legislation, Member of the sub-Committee on Finance for the National Centenary and Candidate of the Progressive Democratic Party for Congress.

The writings of Dr. Aldao have been confined to articles and studies on professional topics.

AGUILAR	669 *
<p>FÉLIX AGUILAR</p> <p><i>Scientist; teacher.</i></p> <p>FÉLIX AGUILAR, the son of Félix and María Rojo, was born on the second of May, 1884, in the city of Buenos Aires and there had his early education in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of Buenos Aires whence he went to the University of La Plata, which granted him the degree of Geographer-Engineer in 1910 and continued to France where he studied Astronomy in the University of Paris.</p> <p>On his return to Argentina he was appointed Astronomer to the Observatorio de La Plata in 1913, Professor of Mathematical Analysis in the University of La Plata in 1916 and in 1918 Professor of Theoretical Astronomy. He has served also as Director of the</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>Station for determining Latitude in On- cativo, Member of the Council of the Faculty of Science, Member of the Upper Council and vice-President of the University of La Plata in 1919 and 1920.</p> <p>All the works of Dr. Aguilar are technical in character: they include <i>Descripción del Observatorio de La Plata</i>, in collaboration, 1914; <i>Resultado de las observaciones en las zonas 52° a 56° y 57° a 61°, 1916</i>, etc.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

ALBERTO B. MARTÍNEZ

Statistician; writer

ALBERTO B. MARTÍNEZ, the son of Martínez and Felisa Macías, was born on the twenty-fourth of August, 1887, in Buenos Aires, and was educated there in the public schools.

From a very early age Sr. Martínez was drawn to statistical studies for which he showed a special aptitude and in which he won so much reputation that he was appointed to direct the Municipal Census of 1887, 1904 and 1910, the National Census of 1895 and 1914, the Agricultural Census of 1908 and the National Census of Education of 1910. He has served also as sub-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and is at present Chief of the Municipal Census. He is the author of the following

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	<p>works: <i>El presupuesto nacional</i>, 1890; <i>Les finances de la République Argentine</i>, Paris, 1897; <i>Anuario estadístico de Buenos Aires</i>; <i>L'Argentine au XXe. siècle</i>; <i>Baedeker de la République Argentine</i>, of which editions have been published in English.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

BAQUÉ	673
<p>SANTIAGO BAQUÉ</p> <p><i>Lawyer; writer.</i></p> <p>SANTIAGO BAQUÉ was born of French parents on the eighteenth of July, 1889, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence.</p> <p>His literary tastes made him Manager of the Law School Magazine; Editor of the Legal and Social Review from 1915 to 1918; author of many articles in other magazines and periodicals as well as of several books, including <i>Influencia de la cultura en la organización política del argentino</i>, which was awarded by the Law School Faculty, Buenos Aires.</p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

674	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>nos Aires, 1915, and <i>El caso B</i> Buenos Aires, 1917.</p> <p>In 1919 he was elected a membe the Law School Council.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

SAAVEDRA LAMAS	675
<p>CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS</p> <p><i>Lawyer; public man.</i></p> <p>CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS was born in the city of Buenos Aires in 1880 of distinguished ancestry, being the grand-son of the head of the first Argentine Republic, the first Argentine President of Government (1810), General Bernardino Saavedra. He was educated in the Capital, at the <i>Colegio La Plata</i> and the University where he graduated in 1903 with the degree of Doctor of Laws <i>summa cum laude</i>. He had hardly ceased being a student when he was appointed Professor and occupied the chair of Political Economy which he has occupied ever since, and he has also during part of the time occupied the chair in the University of La Plata. His career as public man began in</p>	
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676	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>1906 with the appointment as a member of the Board of the Commission on the Public Debt; in 1907 he was appointed Secretary of the Municipality; in 1908 he was elected National Deputy and re-elected in 1912; in 1915 he was called into the Cabinet of President de la Plaza to serve as Minister of Justice and Education, a post which he retained until the close of the presidential term; in the succeeding administration he held aloof from public office because he had married the daughter of the President-elect, Rosa Sáenz Peña.</p> <p>Dr. Saavedra Lamas has written many articles and pamphlets on educational and administrative problems and is the author of the following books: <i>Economía colonial</i>, Buenos Aires, 1916; <i>Problemas de gobierno</i>, 1916; <i>Préstamos hipotecarios</i>, 1917; <i>Los ferrocarriles ante la legislación positiva argentina</i>, 1918.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





Leiter Kyr. Bergman

VEGA BELGRANO	677
<p>RLOS VEGA BELGRANO</p> <p><i>Journalist; public man.</i></p> <p>OS VEGA BELGRANO, the son of Vega Belgrano and María Mólgrano, daughter of General Ma-lgrano, was born on the second ember, 1858. He was taken in his infancy and educated in Heidelberg and Bonn where he d the Universities but took no</p> <p>e he was abroad he represented ernalment as a member of the e the Legation in Berlin in 1885 Consul-General from 1886 to On his return he devoted himself rnalism and politics: he was owner and manager of <i>El Tiem-</i> 1893 to 1913 and was on several s candidate for the post of Na-</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

tional Deputy without being elected. He was, however, appointed to positions of dignity: in 1907 he was designated Librarian of the University of La Plata, a post which he still occupies, and from 1907 to 1915 he was a member of the Board of Education of the Province of Buenos Aires.

He has been honored by election as President of the Press Club, President of the Municipal Library, President of the Athenaeum, vice-President of the Pedagogical Conference of Córdoba and vice-President of the Society of Friends of Education.

He has written constantly in reviews and periodicals and is the author of *Pensamientos*, 2 vols., Hamburg, 1890, which drew favorable comment from such notable critics as Hipólito Taine, Edmundo D'Amicis and L. Claretie.

ROBERTO GACHE

Novelist; lawyer.

ROBERTO GACHE was born in 1891 in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1915.

His thesis on *La delincuencia precoz* was so well received as to lead to other legal studies including the *Código de Menores* prepared in collaboration with Dr. E. Bullrich.

He has also done work of marked promise in the field of literature: he has produced four comedies: *El error de San Antonio*, 1915; *Nuestras dueñas*, 1916; *Elecciones en la Puna*, 1919; and *¡Te quiero, te adoro!*, 1920, all of which were produced in Buenos Aires;

he has also written a work of so-
satire, *Glosario de la farsa urbana*, E-
nos Aires, 1919, which was greeted
general applause.

REYES	681
<p style="text-align: center;">CÉSAR REYES</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Author; lawyer.</i></p> <p>AR REYES, the son of Marcelino , Commander in the Argentine and Mercedes Vallejos, was born e twenty-fifth of October, 1885, in ity of La Rioja. There he began ducation, but for his University es went to Córdoba where he read and completed the course, yet the rities refused him his degree on round that the opinions expressed s thesis were unduly liberal and nced. He refused to recant or to fy the opinions there expressed and o wait for six years until new and liberal men came into control of niversity. Then, in 1919, he was Doctor of Laws.</p> <p>s life has been a constant battle</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

against the spirit of obstruction and ultra-conservatism: he founded in La Rioja a Free-thinkers' Club which proclaimed that it did not belong to the Masons, but to the school of individualistic liberalism opposed to anarchism. For a brief period he held office as District Attorney, but was disgusted with the "mania for public office" with which he found himself surrounded and withdrew to devote himself to literature.

His output as a writer has been very large: it includes many articles and pamphlets besides the following books: *La sociedad argentina*—his thesis for the Doctorate, a book of 642 pages; *Vistas fiscales*, a study in criminology, 2 vols.; *La moral de los tipos*; *Fundamento de las democracias*.



Roberto Casaux

ROBERTO CASAUX

Actor.

ROBERTO CASAUX, the son of Enrique Ambros and Ana Serçin, was born the ninth of August, 1885, in Buenos Aires, and was educated there in the *Liceo Nacional* and the School of Commerce. The over-mastering attraction of the theatre drew him away from his studies before he had finished the course. He began to study parts some considerable time before he was given opportunity to appear. It was in 1910 that he made his début and from that time his reputation as a comic actor has continued to grow until he has reached the first rank on the Argentine stage.

He is the leading man in the comedies in which he manages and has won triumphs in many parts: among the

plays in which he has been notably successful are: *Las curas milagrosas*, 1915; *El distinguido ciudadano*, 1916; *El vimiento continuo*, 1917; *El parient lítico*, 1918, and *El profesor M*, 1919.

MENDOZA	685
<p>HERIBERTO MENDOZA</p> <p><i>Public man; lawyer.</i></p> <p>HERIBERTO MENDOZA, the son of La- Mendoza and Serviliana Lucero, born on the fifteenth of May, 1855, in Luis, the Capital of the Province an Luis, and began his education , but when he was eleven he was to Buenos Aires to study in the gio Nacional and the University. ere, in 1873, at the age of eigh- he obtained his degree as Advo- with which he returned to his ince to practise his profession, but st at once began that career of ic service which has occupied his in 1874 he was appointed District orney; in 1875 Counsel for Minors, in 1876 Government Attorney; in same year he was elected Deputy in</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>the National Congress and re-elected until 1884 when he was chosen Governor; on the completion of his term as Governor he was again elected Deputy and passed from the House to the Senate where he filled three consecutive terms of nine years each, a period that made him the Dean of the Senate and gave him great influence among his colleagues.</p> <p>He retired in 1919, although he might have been re-elected had he chosen to return.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

STORNI	687
<p>SEGUNDO R. STORNI</p> <p><i>Naval Officer.</i></p> <p>SEGUNDO R. STORNI, the son of Julio i, was born on the sixteenth of 1876, in the city of Tucumán, and his education there in the <i>Cole-</i> <i>Nacional</i>, but when he chose the l career he went to Buenos Aires studied in the Naval School and the er School for Officers where he uated with the degree of Marine d in 1897.</p> <p>e has served as an officer on most e ships in the Argentine navy and won promotion in active service: 913 he was appointed Lieut.-Com- der; in 1916, Commander and placed harge of the Iron-clad <i>Belgrano</i>, in 1919 promoted to the rank of ain; he is also a member of the</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

688	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>General Staff and Secretary to Minister of the Navy. At present Head of the School for Naval Officers and President of the Argentine Naval Club.</p> <p>Captain Storni has lectured and written occasional articles on nautical questions and is the author of <i>Cursus balística</i>, Buenos Aires, 1908, and <i>Tratado de los buques y bajos hidrográficos</i>, Buenos Aires, 1913 and 1914.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

MANUEL LAÍNEZ

Journalist.

MANUEL LAÍNEZ, the son of Pedro Láinez and Bernabela Cané, was born on the twenty-second of March, 1852, in Buenos Aires, and was educated in the *Colegio Nacional*.

His predilection for politics and public life drew him into the strenuous electoral contests of 1874 and subsequent years, in which he is said to have played a vigorous part. In 1878 he received his first appointment, when he was named a member of the staff of the Legation at Washington, but found the atmosphere of Buenos Aires more congenial. In 1880 he took part in the civil War on the side of the Government forces, and when the struggle was over was made a member of the staff of the Provincial Legislature.

It was in the year 1880 also that he began to appear prominently in journalism: in that year he joined the staff of *La Tribuna Nacional* and in 1881 founded the daily paper *El Diario* of which he has been the owner and editor for nearly forty years.

In 1884 he was elected National Deputy and served one term, returning thereafter to his labors as a journalist. In 1904 he was elected to the Senate which he found a more congenial theatre for his talents and there made a reputation as a legislator. Refusing all appointments to committees, he devoted himself to public discussions, introducing many measures for improvements in railways, bridges, canals, telegraph and telephone communication, as well as for schools. The law in which he took most satisfaction was that known as the *Ley Láinez*, providing for new National Schools.

At the end of his term in 1913 he resumed his work as journalist to which he has continued to devote himself.

ESTO DE LA CÁRCOVA

Painter.

DE LA CÁRCOVA was born on
 of March, 1867, in Buenos
 ere he began to study paint-
 e *Sociedad Estímulo de Bellas*
 t he felt that there was only
 e of art—Italy, the birth-
 great artists, and he went
 where he studied in the
 stitute of Fine Arts and took
 rom the famous master Gia-
 sso.

, after spending some time in
 returned to Buenos Aires and
 some canvases in the Second
 Exhibition of The Atheneum.
 s paintings were much ap-
 y the critics and the Museum of
 s acquired his *Sin pan y sin*

trabajo, which some time later, in the International Exposition of St. Louis, won the Highest Award and was the object of general praise. He has exhibited canvases in Paris, Rome and Turin, where he won a prize. In the so-called *Salón Argentino* of 1914 which opened its doors during the second half of 1913, he was awarded the prize of 3,000 pesos granted for "the best painting of the year".

Señor de la Cárcova was the first Director of the National Academy of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires, of which he is still a Professor; he has been Chairman of the National Committee of Fine Arts and of the *Sociedad Emulato de Bellas Artes*, and has also held the post of acting-Director of the Argentine National Museum of Fine Arts.

His paintings are to be found in some of the museums abroad, including the *Museo Civico* of Turin and the *Galleria Quirinale* of Rome; the National Museum of Buenos Aires has also acquired some of his pictures.

DOLORETA ALVEAR DE LEZICA

Benefactress.

DOLORETA ALVEAR DE LEZICA, the daughter of Don Diego de Alvear, son of General Carlos de Alvear who participated in the campaign against the Gauchos, and Doña Teodolina Ferrer was born in Buenos Aires on the twentieth of February, 1853, and educated there in the Litzman Academy where she remained until 1867. She married Don Ricardo Lezica, the son of one of the old Argentine families which traces its origin to the Spaniards.

Her great riches permit her to do good work on a generous scale; she is the resident of the *Patronato de la Mujer* (Society for the Protection of Women), a post which she has occupied

for over twenty-five years; since she has also been the President of the League of Catholic Ladies, and all her efforts to better social conditions find her a loyal supporter. During the year 1920 she founded a new institution called the Workmen's Educational Center (*Centro de Instrucción para Obreros*) where the poorer classes of the metropolis may receive free education.

SENET

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RODOLFO SENET

Teacher; anthropologist.

RODOLFO SENET, the son of Honorio and Ventura Márquez, was born in the city of San Martín, Province of Buenos Aires, on the twenty-ninth of January 1872, but for his studies went to Buenos Aires where he entered the Normal School and in 1889 gained the diploma of Normal Teacher.

He received his first appointment in 1891 as Elementary Teacher in the Normal School, a post which he held for two years until he was appointed Normal Teacher in the city of Mercedes; two years later he was again transferred, this time with the rank of vice-director, to the Normal School of Dolores where he remained until 1905 when he was chosen as Director of the

END MONOGRAPHS

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	<p>Normal School of Pergamino he received his appointment as of Secondary and Normal in the same year was made of Anthropology and Abnormal psychology in the University of in 1910 he was Professor of the University of Buenos Aires 1915 became Director of Publication.</p> <p>Señor Senet has been a member of various Congresses of an international and scientific character, among them are the Congress of Psychology in Rome, the Congress of Anthropology in Turin, the Latin-American Congress, and the Scientific Congress held on the occasion of the centenary of Argentine Independence.</p> <p>He is a constant contributor to scientific publications of Argentina; the author of many monographs on psychological and anthropological subjects and has published the following: <i>Evolución y educación</i>, Buenos Aires 1902; <i>L'âge scolaire</i>, Paris.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTE

SENET	697
<p><i>del instinto de conservación</i>, Aires, 1905; <i>La educación pri-</i> <i>various editions</i>); <i>Apuntes de</i> <i>la; Elementos de psicología;</i> <i>os de psicología infantil</i>, Bue- <i>s</i>, 1911; <i>¿Es superior el hombre</i> <i>jer?</i>, Buenos Aires, 1912; <i>Las</i> <i>as</i>, Madrid, 1911; <i>Guía para la</i> <i>de la enseñanza</i>, Buenos Aires; <i>ota del genio</i>, a novel of a scien- <i>acter</i>, Buenos Aires, 1917.</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

VALENTÍN C. THIBON DE LIBIAN

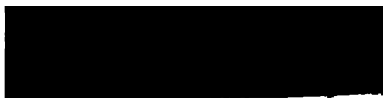
Painter.

VALENTÍN C. THIBON DE LIBIAN was born on the eighteenth of December, 1889, in the city of Tucumán, and studied painting in the National Academy of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires.

His earliest exhibitions revealed a rare gift for mixing colors and, especially after the showing he made in the *Salón Nacional* in 1913 where his works received the highest award, were great hopes entertained of him. Nor have these hopes been disappointed: his work has continued to show high talent and rich variety of themes and treatment.

He has essayed both landscape and interiors and his canvases, such as *La Maseusse et l'Etoile* have compelled attention for the wealth and boldness of his colors.

PADILLA	699
<p>ERNESTO PADILLA</p> <p><i>Public man; lawyer.</i></p> <p>ERNESTO PADILLA was born in the city of Tucumán in the year 1873, but went for his education to Buenos Aires, after receiving his Bachelor's degree he entered the University to study Law, and graduated in 1896 as Doctor in Jurisprudence, presenting on that occasion a thesis entitled <i>Breve esbozo sobre leyes de irrigación</i> which earned the Gold Medal.</p> <p>Immediately upon leaving the University he was appointed to a Professorship but soon afterwards returned to his native town and there began to practice his profession of the law and of politics. He was elected National Representative for Tucumán in 1902 and participated actively in the memorable dis-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V



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	<p>cussions upon the proposed bill for vorce, his fervid opposition contribut to the defeat of the bill.</p> <p>At the end of his legislative term settled once again in Tucumán and 1911 was once more elected Deputy a period of three years, but before term had expired was elected Gove of the Province. In the elections for National Congress held in 1918, the beral Party of the province of T mán, which is affiliated with the called Progressiye Democratic P nominated him as Deputy and he again elected for the period endir 1922.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

CAYETANO DONNIS

Painter; decorator.

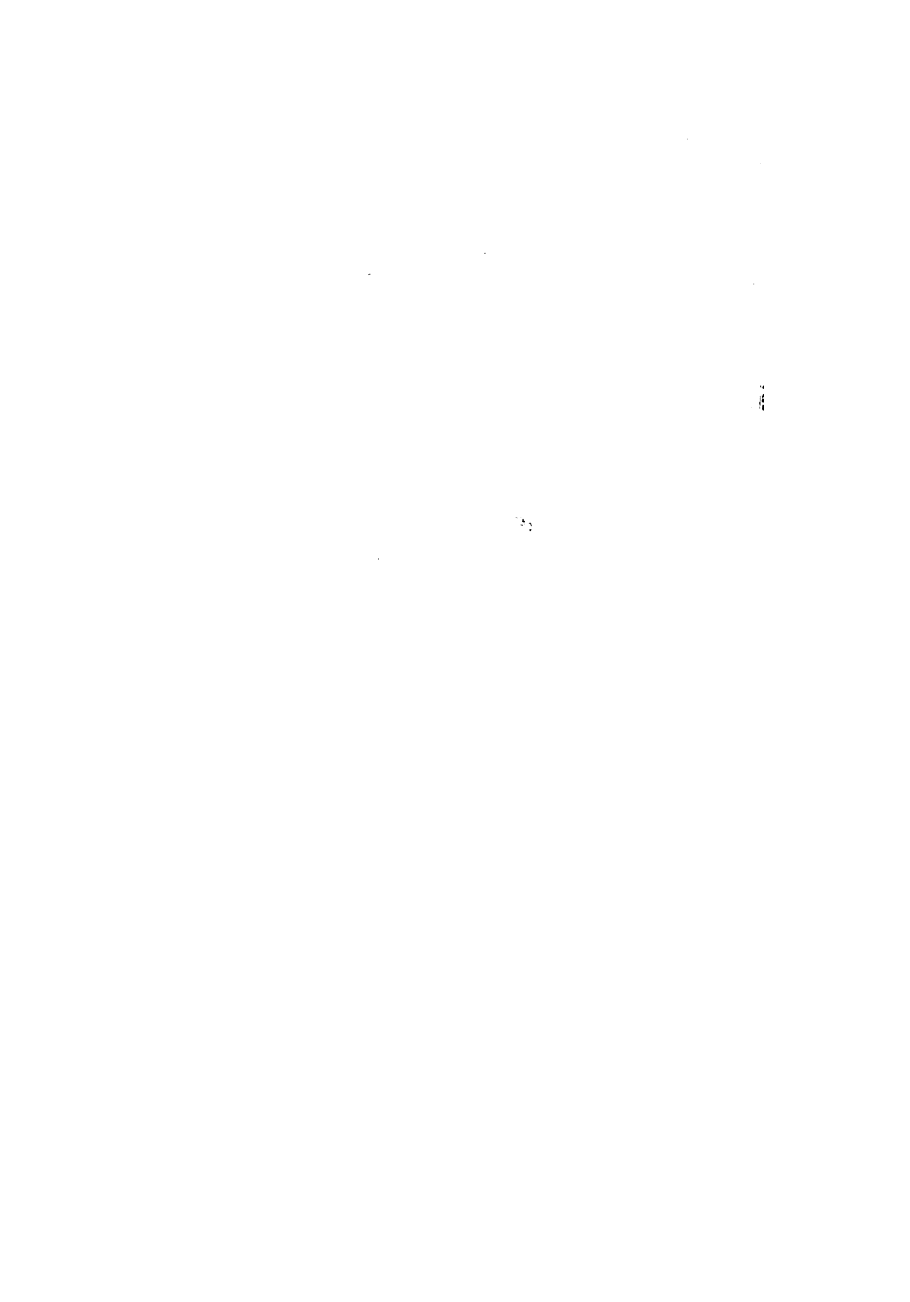
CAYETANO DONNIS, the son of Natal Donnis and Rosa Visone, was born the nineteenth of May, 1888, in Buenos Aires, where he studied in the National Academy of Fine Arts and won the title of Teacher of Drawing in 1910. His talent as a decorative painter was discovered even before he had received his title and led to his being sent to Europe by the Argentine Government (1911-1914) to develop his powers. During these years abroad he exhibited paintings in Florence in 1913 and was invited to do so in 1914 in the *eccezione di Roma*.

Since his return to Buenos Aires he has had pictures in all the exhibitions of local artists in the *Salones Nacio-*

nales and sent canvases to the San Francisco Exposition in 1915, where he won a Bronze Medal.

In 1916 he was appointed Teacher of Art in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires; in 1918 he was chosen a member of the jury for the National Exhibition of Decorative Arts and in 1919, in addition to this honor, was made a member of the jury for the National Exhibition of Fine Arts.

He has served as Professor in the National Academy of Fine Arts, Secretary of the National Society of Decorative Arts, and Professor in the Salguero Industrial School.





Ernesto Nelson

NELSON	703
<p>ERNESTO NELSON</p> <p><i>Teacher; publicist.</i></p> <p>STO NELSON, the son of Enrique and Evelina Monguillot, was born the twenty-fifth of September, in Buenos Aires, but was educated in the <i>Colegio</i> and the University of Plata. In 1902 he went to the United States and followed the courses of instruction in the universities of Cornell and Cornell.</p> <p>In the year 1904 he was appointed Argentine Commissioner at the St. Louis Exposition; a year later he was appointed to act as Delegate of the National Council of Education in the United States and was charged to make studies of educational methods and conditions. He served also as correspondent of <i>Nación</i> of Buenos Aires until 1911.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1908 when, having returned to his country, he was appointed Director of Pedagogical Museum of the National Council of Education; in 1910 he placed in charge of the resident study of the National University of La Plata; in 1913 he became General Inspector of Secondary Education and also of Industrial and Commercial teaching in Argentina; in 1915 he was chosen abroad as Delegate to the San Francisco Exposition; in 1918 he became Professor of the Science of Education at the National University of La Plata and in 1919 was made Academic Member of the Faculty of Sciences of the same University.

Señor Nelson's activities have been limited to the field of his official duties; he is well known for his work of investigation and for his desire to promote a better understanding between the people of his country and the United States. He is Honorary Correspondent of the National Educational Association of the United States; President

NELSON	705
<p>Universities Club of Buenos Aires; Chairman of the Committee of the National League to combat alcoholism; President of the League of Aesthetic Education; Member of the Academy of Education; Member of the Academy of Letters; Director of the social work of the Y.M.C.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of the Argentine Social Museum and of the Argentine Boy-Scouts.</p> <p>Has published the following books: <i>Numeros ensayos en la física y la química</i>, New York, 1905; <i>Aritmética elemental</i>, New York, 1906; <i>Nuestro deber</i>, New York, 1907; <i>Un experimento trascendental en la educación</i>; <i>La internado de la Universidad de La Plata</i>, Buenos Aires, 1912; <i>El juego para niños</i>, Buenos Aires, 1912; <i>Hacia la universidad futura</i>, Buenos Aires, 1913; <i>Plan de reformas a la escuela secundaria</i>, Buenos Aires, 1913; <i>The Spanish American Reader</i>, Heath & Co., New York, 1916; <i>Changes in Secondary Education</i>.</p>	
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	<p>tion, Bureau of Education, Washing 1916; <i>La escuela secundaria y la u versidad</i>, New York, 1917; <i>Nue analfabetismo</i>, Buenos Aires, 1917; <i>F ción de las universidades libres</i>, Bue Aires, 1918; <i>Nuestros males univer rios</i>, Buenos Aires, 1919.</p> <p>Señor Nelson is married to Dra. nestina A. López.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Barth Hueschma

AMEGHINO	707
<p>CARLOS AMEGHINO</p> <p><i>Paleontologist.</i></p> <p>CARLOS AMEGHINO, the son of Antonio Ameghino and María D. Armanino, of Italy, was born on the nine- th of June, 1865, in the provincial town of Luján, where he attended the primary schools, but for his later edu- cation went to Buenos Aires and stu- died in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>. His pro- fessional preparation he obtained with the aid of books, in the practical work of exploration, and in association with his distinguished brother.</p> <p>During his long scientific career he held the following posts: Travelling Naturalist of the La Plata Museum, 1889; Travelling Naturalist of the Museum of Natural History of Buenos Aires, 1903-1913; Chief of the Depart-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>ment of Paleontology of the same Museum, 1913-1919, and Honorary Director of the National Museum of Natural History of Buenos Aires, which position he now occupies.</p> <p>His activities in the field of paleontology and geology began in his youth when he accompanied his brother, the famous Florentino Ameghino, in his excursions of exploration in the surroundings of Luján and in certain regions of El Chaco and Paraguay. His enthusiasm and decided vocation for geology and paleontological investigations induced him to extend his explorations into the wild regions of Southern Patagonia where the nature of the country and the lack of roads made his work enormously difficult.</p> <p>During his first expedition (January to September, 1887), he explored the banks of the Santa Cruz river up to Lake Argentino, and upon his return to Buenos Aires brought back more than a hundred fossil specimens of extinct mammals, until then absolutely unknown.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

AMEGHINO	709
<p>revealed the immense paleontological riches of Patagonia. In the following year (1888) he explored the Chubut River, where he observed geological information and collections.</p> <p>In 1889 and 1890 he carried out his expedition in which he explored the areas of Chubut up to Santa Cruz and crossed the Deseado river in its course. In three later journeys (1890-1893) he traversed the Santa Cruz territory in various directions, forming a splendid collection of fossils. In, between 1893 until 1897, he carried out three new expeditions in which he explored the Atlantic coast, the interior of Chubut and the region of Deseado, discovering the famous <i>Myrotherium</i>; he also formed a complete collection of more than 500 specimens of fossil molluscs.</p> <p>During a considerable interval devoted to the classification and arrangement of his massive collections, Señor Ameghino carried out a new series of ex-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

plorations from 1904 to 1907, under the patronage of the National Museum, of the famous deposits of Mt. Hermoso where he succeeded in completing the collection of fossil fauna necessary for the study of this geological district.

His written work, like the greater part of the production of scientists, has appeared in periodicals or in pamphlet form. The most important of his publications are: *Exploraciones geológicas en Patagonia*, 1890; *Le Pyrotherium*, 1914; *El fémur de Miramar*, 1916; *Los yacimientos fosilíferos del valle de Santa María en Catamarca y Tucumán*; *Sobre algunos restos humanos fósiles descubiertos por el Dr. Carlos Díaz en Río Hondo y sobre el arma de piedra que los acompañaba*; *La cuestión del hombre terciario en la Argentina*, the latter being presented at the first meeting of the Argentine Society of Natural Sciences of Tucumán in 1916.





Pablo Higuera

PIZZURNO	711
<p>LO A. PIZZURNO</p> <p><i>Teacher.</i></p> <p>PIZZURNO, the son of Pablo and Angela Sasso, was born on the 15th of July, 1865, in the city of Buenos Aires, and studied there in the national and private academies. He obtained his degree of Teacher in 1882.</p> <p>In his early thirty-eight years of life he has taught in all positions, from that of primary teacher in the schools of Buenos Aires to Professor in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and has held various administrative offices in the Ministry of General Inspector and Director of Secondary Education in the Argentine Republic — the highest technical position excepting that of Minister of Education. He has been Head</p>	
MONOGRAPHS	V

of an Elementary School (1884); of Superior School (1887); Secretary; District Inspector (1889); Professor Spanish Language and Reading, Pedagogy and of History of Education in the *Colegios Nacionales*, in the Normal School and in the Institute of Secondary Education; founder and rector of the National Institute of Primary and Secondary Education; District Councillor of Education from 1890 to 1898.

He was raised to the rank of General Inspector in 1900 but in 1903 presented his resignation because he was not in conformity with the ideas of the Minister of Education, Dr. Fernández. From 1904 to 1908 he was Technical Inspector of Schools in Buenos Aires and in 1909, having again founded a school, he was not in agreement with the Ministry, he resigned to accept the post of Director of the Normal School, which he held until 1912 when, after twenty-nine years of active service, he was included in the retired list.

PIZZURNO	713
<p>Government of the Province of appointed him Honorary Gen- pector and Technical Counsellor Ministry of Education and later nt of the General Council of on, 1915-1916; in 1918 he was nt of the General Educational of Salta during the Federal onal Government.</p> <p>ssor Pizzurno has visited almost ountry in Europe and also the States of America searching for thods of education which might ed in his own country and has ed manual training, open air d other modern devices.</p> <p>as been the representative of ia at various scientific Con- not only in Argentina but also</p> <p>For his participation in the ional Congress held in Paris in e French Government honored naking him an academic official. s written much in the press and n the founder and editor of it periodicals, including the <i>Re-</i></p>	
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vista de la Enseñanza, La nueva escuela, El trabajo manual, Revista de Instrucción pública, and El escolar argentino.

He is the author of many substantial books, among which are: *Reformas escolares*, 1886; *La memoria: su cultivo en la instrucción general*, 1886; *Cartas de Suecia*, 1889; *La educación en Inglaterra*, 1889; *La educación en Bélgica*, 1889; *Deficiencias de la educación argentina*, 1898; *La enseñanza secundaria y normal*, 1902; *La escuela primaria*, 1905; *La educación común en Buenos Aires* (in Spanish and French), 1910; *La fatiga intelectual y los estudios normales*, 1910; *El profesor secundario*, 1915.

MARTINIANO LEGUIZAMÓN

Lawyer; teacher.

MARTINIANO LEGUIZAMÓN, the son of Don Martiniano Leguizamón and Paula Rodríguez, was born at Rosario Tala, Province of Entre Ríos on the twenty-eighth of January, 1856. He began his education in the *Colegio Nacional* of Concordia, Uruguay, Province of Entre Ríos. Upon receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1879, went to Buenos Aires to study law and graduated with the degree of Doctor in Jurisprudence in 1886. On that occasion a *Estafa*, which was much

the following year he began to teach. In 1886 he has been Professor of Law in the Normal School for

Women, and in 1916 he was appointed Professor of Argentine History in Normal School for Men.

He has served as Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Finance of the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires, also as counsel of the National Mortgage Bank. He is vice-President of History and Numismatics Club of Buenos Aires.

He has written much, both in periodicals and in books under his direct and containing notes written by him. He has published *Concolorcorvo. El lazillo de ciegos caminantes; y Ara guía de forasteros del virreinato Buenos Aires, 1773-1803*, Buenos Aires, 1908; he is the author of important monographs and the following works: *Leyes de la guerra continental* published by the Institute of International Law and translated into French Buenos Aires, 1881; *Recuerdos de la tierra*, Buenos Aires, 1896; *La selva de Montiel* a historico-geographical study, Buenos Aires, 1903; *De cepa criolla*, La Plata

LEGUIZAMÓN	717
<p><i>Irquiza y la casa del acuerdo</i>, La 1909; <i>Páginas argentinas</i>, literary historical criticism, Buenos Aires, <i>La cinta colorada</i>, Buenos Aires,</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

718	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>CLEMENTE L. FREGEIRO</p> <p><i>Author; teacher</i></p> <p>CLEMENTE L. FREGEIRO, the son of Juan Eduardo Fregeiro, a wealthy landowner and man of affairs, was born on the twelfth of September, 1855, in the town of Mercedes, Province of Buenos Aires, but for his education he came to Buenos Aires and there attended the San Martín and British Academies of the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, which granted him the Bachelor's degree, and the University. Many years later, in 1910, he was given the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters.</p> <p>As early as 1884 he was teaching Argentine History in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of Buenos Aires, the Normal School and the Military Academy; from 1893 to 1896 he was Inspector of</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



C. L. Fregeiro



mal Schools and the Military Academy; from 1893 to 1896 he was Inspector of Normal Schools and *Colegios Nacionales* and on the latter date was advanced to the post of Director of the Normal School which he retained until 1909; from 1896 until 1914 he was Professor of Geography in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires.

In 1910 he was elected Member of the Academy of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires; in 1912 he was elected Councillor of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and was re-elected when his period of office expired; he is Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of History of Spain (1888); Charter Member of the History and Numismatics Club of Buenos Aires; Corresponding Member of the Geographical and Archaeological Institute of Pernambuco (Brazil) and of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay, and Honorary Member of the

720	ARGENTINES OF TO-I
	<p>Historical and Geographical Ins Brazil.</p> <p>He is the author of the f books: <i>Compendio de historia tina</i>, of which ten editions ha made, 1876; <i>Juan Díaz de Sc descubrimiento del Río de la</i> 1879; <i>Don Bernardo de Mon</i> 1880; <i>Lecciones de historia a</i> two volumes, of which ten editi been made, 1886; <i>La historia d tal y crítica</i>; <i>Examen de la his puerto de Buenos Aires por D.</i> <i>do Madero</i>, 1893, and <i>La ba</i> <i>Ituzaingó</i>, 1919.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

JACQUES	721
<p>FRANCISCA JACQUES</p> <p><i>Teacher.</i></p> <p>NCISCA JACQUES, the daughter of sco Jacques and Martina Agui- as born in Tucumán, the capital Province of the same name, on renty-eighth of September, 1859. ecame an orphan when she was ars old, and was obliged to work ruggle for her living, so that, ac- g to her own saying, her child- and youth possessed nothing of arm of these periods of life, and ned that with the death of her s her sole inheritance was her</p> <p>n the year 1878 she has devoted i to teaching with so much zeal apacity that she has come to be ered an authority on matters of</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

pedagogy, notwithstanding that she has no university or professional degree and is not even a normal school graduate.

She began her career as teacher in Santiago del Estero in the provincial "Belgrano" School; in 1881 when the Normal School was founded in that province, she was appointed teacher of Geography and History, and later also of Spanish.

In 1884, as a result of a report made by Paul Groussac, the distinguished man of letters and head of the National Library, after an inspection during which he attended her classes, she was made Head of the Normal School and for twenty-five years held this post in Santiago del Estero.

Transferred to Buenos Aires at her own request, she was the first woman to teach classes for men, for she took charge of the lectures on History and Pedagogy in the Normal School. She performed this duty till 1893, when she was again offered the charge of the Normal School in Santiago del Estero,

JACQUES

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t which she accepted after repeated
ests.

1900, Dr. Osvaldo Magnasco, at
time Minister of Education charged
with the reorganization of the
al School of Corrientes. In 1902
as retired with a pension. .

ring her long and busy life as a
er she has been given many signs
e high esteem in which her pupils
er and in March, 1910, she was
ted by them with a gold medal
g a fitting inscription. On the
of September, 1919, a great de-
ration was made in her honor in
the Provincial Governments of
go del Estero and Corrientes par-
ed officially.

AND MONOGRAPHS

V

EDUARDO BROQUEN

Soldier

EDUARDO BROQUEN was born on sixth of December, 1866, in the city Buenos Aires, where he received early education as well as his train in the Artillery School from which passed, in 1888, to the Coast Artill as a Second Lieutenant.

In 1890 he received his commiss as First Lieutenant in the Natio Army, and thereafter rose successiv to be Captain, in 1892; Major in 18 Lieutenant Colonel in 1903; Colonel 1909, and Brigadier General in 19 being continually in active serv chiefly in the Artillery.

In addition to his active duties organized the Coast Artillery Regim and the Third Mountaineers; was 1



General Brogue

BROQUEN	725
<p>ing Captain of Cadets in the Na- l Military School of which institu- he was in charge for three years e Major, and later held the chairs rtillery and Military Law.</p> <p>mong his various commands have those of Colonel of the 3rd Moun- ers and the 2nd and 4th Field lery; Chief of the First Division e Military Cabinet; Inspector of Ar- y; Chief of Brigade; Commander ie Forces at Campo de Mayo; Pre- it of the Council of War for Under ers and Troops, and National Di- r of Target Practice and Gyn- cs, a post which he still retains.</p> <p>e has held numerous important ap- ments: during the period of na- l interyention in Corrientes in 1906 erved as Police Commissioner of province; in 1907 he was in Com- l of the military forces in the San Intervention; during the years -1912 he served as Chief of Police ie City of Rosario; and from De- er, 1919, to May, 1920, he held a</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

similar appointment at the special request of the Government of Santa Fe, where the labor and political situation at that time endangered the city until order was once more restored through his efforts.

As First *Attaché* of the Argentine Embassy in Chile, President Montt conferred upon him the decoration of the Order of Military Merit, 1st and 2nd Class for diplomatic and military services. He is a member of numerous organizations, among them the Argentine Military Club of which he is President.



Félix F. Outes

FÉLIX F. OUTES

Archaeologist; anthropologist.

FÉLIX F. OUTES, the son of Félix Outes and Ignacia Ziegler, was born in Buenos Aires on the twenty-ninth of July, 1878, and there was educated, in the British Academy (1885-1890), the *Colegio Nacional* (1891-1895) and the University (1896-1899) where he read Law and Medicine.

He was a mere boy when he published his first scientific work in the *Revista del Jardín Zoológico* calling it *Apuntes arqueológicos* (1894), and was but nineteen years old when his first book, *Los querandíes*, Buenos Aires, 1897, appeared. Since then his production has been constant and important; he has

published a hundred and scientific studies and has won a place among the men of the world: he has been elector of many learned and societies of both Europe and America is a Corresponding Member of the Geographical Society of Lima, of the *Société des Americanistes* of the Chilean Folk-Lore Association, Charter Member of the Historical Numismatics Club of Buenos Aires, Member of the National Academy of Sciences of Córdoba, of the Academy of Anthropology, Ethnology and Folk-Lore of Florence, of the Academy of Anthropology and Ethnology of the Roman Society of Anthropology, of the Anthropological Society of Paris, of the *Société d'anthropologie* of Paris, of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain, of the American Anthropological Association of New York. He is also the corresponding Member in South America of the *École d'anthropologie*

utes has held many academic
 ific posts in his native coun-
 as been Secretary of the La
 eum and editor of its publica-
 stitute-Professor of Anthro-
 d adjunct-Professor of Eth-
 d Archaeology in the same
 Delegate of the National Uni-
 La Plata to the Fourth Scien-
 gress (First Pan-American
 ; Delegate of the Argentine
 it to the XVI International
 of Orientalists held in Athens
 Delegate of the Faculty of
 and Letters to the XVI In-
 Anthropological and Pre-
 rchaeology Congress (Gene-
 ommissioner of the National
 Education sent on a special
 o Europe and the United
 study the instruments and
 nployed in school somatology
 opometrics.

present substitute-Professor
 ology and titular Professor
 po-geography in the Faculty

of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires, where the geographical section is also under his direction.

On different occasions he has made journeys of exploration and scientific investigation to various parts of the Province of Buenos Aires and to nearly all the territories, during which he has obtained the materials for many of his monographs; in similar journeys of exploration to the southern region of the Province of Entre Ríos, the central region of Córdoba, and to the Republic of Chile, he has gathered a great quantity of anthropological material, much of which still remains unpublished.

Besides many monographs, he is the author of the following books: *La edad de la piedra en Patagonia: Estudio de arqueología comparada*, Buenos Aires, 1905; *Las viejas razas argentinas*, Buenos Aires, 1910; *Los aborígenes de la República Argentina*, 1910; *Los tiempos prehistóricos y protohistóricos en la provincia de Córdoba*, 1911; *Variacio-*

OUTES	731
<i>anomalías anatómicas antropológicas en los huesos del cráneo cerebral de primitivos habitantes del sur de Ríos, 1911.</i>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

IGNACIO HAMILTON
FOTHERINGHAM*Soldier.*

IGNACIO HAMILTON FOTHERINGHAM the son of Robert Hamilton Fotheringham, a Colonel of the British Engineers, and Inés María Huddleston English, was born in Kingsbridge House Southampton, England, on the eleventh of September, 1842, and remains in a probability the only recognized Argentine citizen who has not fulfilled the legal requirements for citizenship. His early education was received in his native land; later he spent three years in school in Belgium, 1853-1856, and a year in France at the *Collège de la Providence* at Amiens.

In 1858 he returned to England and following his inclination for a military



General Ignacio H. Fotheringham

teer, embarked in the same year for
lia as a marine guard. For three
ars he sailed in various vessels of the
itish navy, returning to England in
51 where he remained until his de-
rture for Argentina two years later.
After his arrival in Buenos Aires he
nt into the country and remained at
rious ranches until June, 1865, when
s military tastes led him to enlist in
e army then forming for the Para-
ayan War as a member of the Na-
mal Guard in which he rose to be
cond Lieutenant within a week. The
llowing years were full of military
tivities: in January, 1866, he took
rt in the Battle of *Pehuajó* and later
those of the *Paso de la Patria* and
trupaity; in the same year, as a First
eutenant of the Line attached to the
1 Battalion, he helped suppress the
volution started in Córdoba under the
dership of Sáa; in October, 1868, he
ceived his commission as Captain of
e National Guard and in the same
onth that of Major and Inspector

General of Arms in Mendoza; in 1871 he was made Major of the Line, a position which he found incompatible with his desire to induce the National Guard to take part in the struggle for the party in power, and from which he resigned, retiring to San Juan only to be recalled, his resignation not having been accepted.

As an officer of the 7th Battalion he took part in the campaign in Entre Ríos, and as Commander of the San Luis Battalion was at the Córdoba frontier. In 1872 he was appointed Second in Command of the 12th Battalion of the Line and in May of the same year accompanied General Roca to Lenbucó. He took part in the Seco Entre Ríos Revolution in 1873, and in 1875 General Roca appointed him Secretary and Aid to the Commander of the Córdoba, San Luis and Mendoza frontier, which position he held until his departure for San Juan at the time of the Insurrection of 1878. This suppressed, he marched in 1879 to

soon afterwards became
 e 7th Battalion. In 1880 he
 n the Buenos Aires Revo-
 as made Brevet Colonel the
 In 1883 he made an expe-
 e Territory of the Chaco of
 as Governor until 1884. The
 ie spent chiefly in Europe
 ted States and in 1886 was
 dier General. In 1887 he
 he expedition to the Ter-
 rmosa, of which he became
 1889, resigning in 1890, in
 he was made *Cavalheiro da*
ruzeiro by Marshal Teodoro
 President of Brazil, who
 erritory in April.
 part as Chief of Staff in
 sion of the Revolution of
 e following year he accom-
 Minister of Marine during
 anœuvres; in 1895 he was
 of the Arsenal of War and
 umed the command of the
 vision. In 1904 he was made
 Division and, although he

736	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>took part in the fighting which occurred in connection with the Revolution of that year, presented his resignation, which was accepted in February 1905.</p> <p>In addition to the decoration already mentioned, General Fotheringham holds the Gold Medal of the Paraguay War; the ribbon and medal of the Buenos Aires Division; the Chaco medal and the Río Negro medal.</p> <p>His <i>Historia de un soldado</i> is an account of his own career, and like <i>Excursión a los indios ranqueles</i> written in a simple, pleasing style with admirable descriptive passages.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

CENTURIÓN	737
<p>MILIO CENTURIÓN</p> <p><i>Painter.</i></p> <p>CENTURIÓN, the son of Gregorio Centurión and Carolina Ortega, was born on the fourteenth of July, 1894, in Buenos Aires, and was educated in the primary schools and the <i>Escuela Nacional</i> which he left in 1911 to devote himself to painting. He had pictures in all the <i>Salones Nacionales</i> of Fine Arts held under the patronage of the National Commission of Fine Arts and the Society of Painters where his paintings have won several awards: in 1914 his <i>Retrato de mi hermano</i> was awarded the Stimulus Prize which he won in 1917 with his <i>Autorretrato</i>. A third prize was awarded to him in 1918 with his <i>Retrato de la señorita A. P.</i>, ac-</p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

738	ARGENTINES OF TO-D
	<p>quired by the Jockey Club ar sented in 1919 to the National M of Fine Arts.</p> <p>He is a member of the staff ists of the well known Argentine zines <i>Caras y caretas</i> and <i>Plus</i></p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

MARIANO DE LA Riestra

Journalist; public man.

MARIANO DE LA Riestra, the son of Norberto de la Riestra and Monserrat Agrelo y Tejada, was born on the twenty-second of September, 1866, in the Argentine Legation in London, but was taken to Buenos Aires while still a child and there attended the Saviour's Academy and the *Colegio Nacional* where he graduated as Bachelor.

Having a liking for the soldier's career he entered the Military School and in 1884 became an Ensign; in 1891 he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant of the Volunteer Regiment; in 1894 he became Captain and was assigned to the fifth Regiment of Infantry as Adjutant to Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel Dantas; in the same year he won the

competition for the rank of Captain in the Artillery Academy, being assigned to the first regiment which was sent to Villa Mercedes; in 1898 he was promoted to the rank of Major of Artillery.

During the Revolution of 1890, Juan de la Riestra was appointed by the provisional Government, Captain of the first company of the Park Battalion, which was transferred later to the southern front of the Revolutionary forces. Having been wounded, he was promoted on the field of battle to the rank of Major. After his victory over the government troops commanded by General Maza. In 1893, on the occasion of the revolutionary movement directed by Leandro N. Alem, he was arrested and imprisoned in the National Penitentiary; in 1903 he was Adjutant to Colonel Julio Dantas in the revolutionary movement at La Plata.

His first elective post was that of Provincial Elector in the Province of Buenos Aires, 1897; and since then

DE LA RUESTRA	741
<p>occupied various important offices: he was chosen National Deputy Buenos Aires, serving as President Chamber from 1899 to 1901; in 1901 he was President of the Civic Chamber for the Province of Buenos Aires; in 1901, elected him Deputy for a new period, and in 1903 he was re-elected President of the Chamber at the historic meeting of July 4th; in 1914 he was chosen member of the War Committee, a post he abandoned in 1905 to become Mayor of the city of Pergamino, where he founded the local Normal School. In 1904, he was honored by his country at this time by election to the post of Senator, and was re-elected in 1912 and 1916. In 1917 he became a member of the Governing Board of the Radical Party.</p> <p>His career as a journalist—his pre-profession—began in the daily paper <i>El Diario</i> and was continued on the staff of <i>La Correspondencia</i> until he abandoned in 1910 when he</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

founded *El Nacional*, a paper which published in the city of Buenos Aires but which has for its chief motive defence of the interests of the Province of Buenos Aires.

AVELLANEDA	743
<p>MARCO AURELIO AVELLANEDA</p> <p><i>Public man.</i></p> <p>MARCO AURELIO AVELLANEDA was born in the city of Buenos Aires on the twentieth of January, 1882, his parents being Don Marco Avellaneda, son of the ex-President of the Republic, and Doña Clorinda Garmendia. He studied at the School of the Saviour, and after finishing the prescribed course at this institution, entered the Law School of the University from which he graduated in 1903 with the degree of Advocate. The subject of his dissertation was <i>La unidad monetaria</i>, a subject of general interest at that time. Immediately after his graduation he became a member of the Faculty of the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and of the High School of Commerce. As a member of</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

744	ARGENTINES OF TO-D.
	<p>the Conservative party, he was Deputy to the Provincial Congr Buenos Aires in 1907 and was diately elected President of this When he had finished his term of in the provincial assembly in 19 party elected him a member (National Congress for a term o years. During this first term ended in 1914, and in the foll which ended in 1918, for whi was re-elected, he became vice- dent and later President of this While a member of the National gress, he took an active part in d on questions which at that time occupying the attention of Cor such as the naturalization of employees, modification of the co cial laws, nationalization of the registry, breaking off relations Germany, the black list, coastwise gation and commerce, the fusi stock corporations, etc. In 1918 h again elected a national deputy period of four years.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

LUIS LAUZET

*Labor leader; syndi-
calist.*

LAUZET was born in France in
1885, but when he was only
years old his parents emigrated
Argentina where he was sent to
school, remained there long
to learn his letters and forth-
abandoned education in order to
something with which he might
is living without spending years
it to him was the useless occupa-
the students' life in schools and
cities. He then tried various oc-
sions and finally chose the print-
ade, became a typographer and a
ist and ultimately an editor. At
t he has charge of the official
of the Argentine Workmen's

746	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Federation — <i>La organización obrera</i> — a weekly publication.</p> <p>He has written many articles on questions related to the labor union to which he belongs, and, in collaboration with his fellow-worker S. Marotta, prepared the preface to a book by Doctor Bosio, entitled <i>El imperialismo capitalista y las guerras</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





Valentine Kosson

VIRASORO	747
<p>ENTÍN VIRASORO</p> <p><i>Civil engineer; public official.</i></p> <p>VIRASORO, the son of Dr. soro and Encarnación Fern in 1846 in the city of His education was received <i>io Nacional del Uruguay</i> the University of Buenos student in the School of es from which he obtained</p> <p>oro has held many public pril, 1880, he was appointed er Governor Cabral of the Corrientes; later, he suc-Octavio Pico as a member adary Commission; for a e held the post of Minister Affairs under President</p>	
MONOGRAPHS	V

748	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Sáenz Peña; in 1898, he was elected National Senator from the Province of Corrientes and during his two terms of office won recognition through the bills he presented, among them being those for the construction of the railroad from the Brazilian frontier to the Paraná River, the creation of the National Park, and the construction of the Rosario port works.</p> <p>He has served on many important commissions: from 1910 to 1915 he was a member of the Agricultural Commission, acting as Chairman for the last four years of that period; in 1910 he was a member of the Commission which accompanied the President of the Republic to Chile for the centennial celebration; in 1911 he served on the commission appointed to determine the boundary line between the Province of Santiago del Estero, Catamarca and Córdoba; in 1912-1913 he was President <i>ad hoc</i> of the Senate, and in 1913, President of the Commission on Public Works. He has also held the office of</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

VIRASORO	749
<p>dent of the Argentine Red Cross. . Virasoro's published works in- the <i>Memorias de la comisión de</i> <i>s de la frontera argentino-chilena,</i> os Aires, 1888, and <i>Memorias des-</i> <i>vas de la provincia de Corrientes,</i> os Aires, 1888.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

750	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>FRANCISCO ANÍBAL RIÚ</p> <p><i>Public man.</i></p> <p>FRANCISCO ANÍBAL RIÚ was born in the town of Veinticinco de Mayo, Province of Buenos Aires, in 1881, his parents being Don Antonio Riú and Doña Rosa Torres. He received his preparatory education in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of La Plata and after graduation entered the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires from which he graduated in 1904. His thesis on <i>Ley y Trabajo</i> commanded much attention because the problems of the working classes were becoming serious at that time.</p> <p>While practising law in his native city, he retained his interest in literature and the fine arts and wrote poetry which has met with much popular success.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

al. In 1905 he published a book of
es, *Silex*, and in 1911, *La musa
nte*, in both of which he celebrates
customs and manners of the coun-
her national traditions and legends.
rom his youth he has been an en-
iastic supporter of the Radical
ty whose ideals he has defended in
ches and articles throughout the
vince of Buenos Aires.

n the elections of 1914 he was chosen
ional Deputy for the Province of
nos Aires and in the elections of
was re-elected, by the great vote of
199. He was a member of the Com-
ee on Laws and Public Lands and
ng the parliamentary activities in
ch he has taken part are: Establish-
t of a National Printing Office;
ision of the Customs-house regula-
s; Formation of a National Council
Physical Education; Establishment
ormal Schools in National Territo-
; Supervision of the Importation
Sale of Oils; Formation of a Le-
ature in La Pampa; Raising of

752	ARGENTINES OF TO-DA
	Funds for the Support and Assistance of Students, and the Establishment of Manual Training Schools in the various parts of the Province of Buenos Aires
V	HISPANIC NOTES





W. H. Lundy

DE IRIONDO	753
<p>MANUEL M. DE IRIONDO</p> <p><i>Public official.</i></p> <p>MANUEL M. DE IRIONDO, the son of Simón de Iriondo, Governor of La Fe, was born in the city of Santa Fe on the twenty-sixth of December, 1897. His early education was received at the <i>Colegio de la Inmaculada Concepción</i> in his native city from which he passed to the School of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, and gained his Doctorate in 1920 with a thesis on <i>Nacionalización de extranjeros</i>.</p> <p>His political career began in the year of his graduation with an appointment as a member of the National Convention to Revise the Constitution. From 1923 he held the joint offices of Private and Official Secretary to the</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

754	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, until he was elected National Deputy from that Province in 1900; the seventh of May of that year was appointed a Member of the Permanent Committee on Commissions and Powers of that body, becoming Secretary in the following year; during the year 1902-1903 he was a member of the Budget Committee and served at the same time in the Convention for Revising the Constitution of the Province of Buenos Aires. In 1904 he was again elected National Deputy, this time from the city of Buenos Aires, and served for the next two years on the Budget Committee, which did not, however, prevent him from taking an active part in many other debates, until he resigned in 1907 to fill the position of Inspector of the Province of San Luis.</p> <p>In 1907 he was appointed Minister of Finance, an office which he held until 1910 when he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Board of Directors of the <i>Banco de la Nación</i>. As Minister</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

DE IRIONDO

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nance he was influential in the arrangements for a loan to Argentina by bankers of the United States, presented by J. Pierpont Morgan, The National Bank and The National Bank of New York.

Iriondo is an Academician of the Academy of Economic Sciences of Buenos Aires of which body he has been a member in addition to representing the University Council.

AND MONOGRAPHS

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756	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p style="text-align: center;">JULIÁN AGUIRRE</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Musician.</i></p> <p>JULIÁN AGUIRRE was born in the c of Buenos Aires in the year 1896, while still a child his parents sent him to Madrid to study music. There he entered the Royal Conservatory and took the courses in Piano under K. Beck, the famous disciple of Tausig and Mathias, and also studied Harmony and Composition under the prolific <i>melodista</i> Emilio Arrieta.</p> <p>From the very first moment you Aguirre gave signs of unusual capacity and throughout his course as a student made a creditable record: in 1886 obtained the first prize as a pianist, in 1887, the first prize in the course of Harmony and in the next year the first prize in the course in Counterpoint.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

on as he had finished his studies Conservatory, in 1889, he re- to Argentina and spent the fol- year in Rosario; then settled in Aires where he lives at present, ; music and acting as Secretary Conservatory of Music. This : has occupied ever since its ion; he is also one of the found- the section of music in the im and has served on several oc- as a member of the National rts Commission.

aguirre is not only a pianist of it also a composer: his earlier tions, such as his *Barcarola*, id the *Rapsodia española* showed the influence of Arrieta's teach- it at present he composes in anners—the one unmistakably ne, the other French; in the he has published very pretty ms entitled *Aires criollos*, *Aires es*, *Tristes argentinos* and *Aires les*; in the latter vein his best pieces are *Loin*, *Soubrette*,

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	<p><i>Danse de Belkiss, Leyenda, Romanza</i>, five <i>mazurkas</i>, a study in B-flat, and <i>Intimas</i>, two pieces in A-flat and F-sharp respectively.</p> <p>He has also essayed choir music, and his polyphonic sonatas and "poems," such as the <i>Cuarteto</i> in A-flat, the <i>Serenata</i> for "cello" and orchestra and the orchestral <i>Suite</i>, have won him much reputation in Argentina.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



M. Herrera Vegas

HERRERA VEGAS	759
<p>RCELINO HERRERA VEGAS</p> <p><i>Surgeon; teacher.</i></p> <p>RCELINO HERRERA VEGAS, the son of Rafael Herrera Vegas, was born in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1870 and was brought in his childhood to Buenos Aires where he was educated in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the University which conferred him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893, accepting his thesis <i>Quistes hidatídicos</i>. In 1896 he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Medical School.</p> <p>While he was a student in the Medical School, he filled the usual hospital posts: in 1890, 1891 and 1892 he had a post in the Clinical Hospital; in 1896, he was assistant-Surgeon in the Spanish Hospital; from 1898 to 1901, assistant-Surgeon in the Rawson Hospital and</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

760	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>from 1899 to 1909, Surgeon in the diatrics Ward of the Clinics Hosp. In 1904 he was appointed assist Professor of External Pathology 1905, assistant-Professor of Clin Surgery; in 1913, temporary-Prof of Surgical Pathology; in 1915, Professor Extraordinary of Clinical Sur from which he resigned in 1919 1916, member of the National Co of Education, and in 1918, Chief geon of the Parmenio Piñero Hos a post which he still holds.</p> <p>His attainments have won him 1 honors: in 1901 he was made responding Member of the Societ Medicine of Montevideo and the year he was Honorary Member o Second Latin-American Scientific gress held in Montevideo; from 19 1910 he served as editor of the Re of the Argentine Medical Societ; 1904 he was one of the members o Jury for Medicine and Hygiene i International Exposition of Bueno res; from 1905 to 1918, Presiden</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

HERRERA VEGAS	761
<p>s juries in the contests for pro- ships in the School of Medicine; 06, a member of the Committee ited by the Government to study ofilaxis for <i>quistes hidatídicos</i>; in President of the Medical Society gentina; in 1908, Member of the s Aires Academy of Medicine; in one of the officials of the Medical ess of Medicine and Hygiene held enos Aires, and presided over the on the Surgery of Infants; in one of the founders of the Sur- Society of Buenos Aires; in 1914, of the <i>Prensa Médica Argentina</i>; 5, a member of the Committee of international Eugenic Congress of York; in the same year, elected 7 of the Royal Society of Medi- of London; in 1915, Chairman of rgentine Section at the 7th Pan- can Congress which met in San isco, and in 1918, President of cademy of Medicine.</p> <p>has written many pamphlets and ollowing books: <i>Quistes hidatídi-</i></p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>cos (thesis), Buenos Aires, 1893; <i>Los quistes hidatídicos en la República Argentina</i>, an extensive volume written in collaboration with Dr. Cranwell, Buenos Aires, 1901; <i>Les kystes hydatiques chez les enfants</i>, published as a part of the <i>Traité des maladies de l'enfance</i> under the direction of the French doctor Grancher and Comby, Paris, 1905; and <i>El tratamiento del espasmo pilórico en la primera infancia</i>, Buenos Aires, 1909.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

DEL VALLE	763
<p>DELFOR DEL VALLE</p> <p><i>Public man; journalist.</i></p> <p> FOR DEL VALLE, the son of Nar- el Valle and Luisa Álvarez, was n October, 1862, in the town of es, Province of Buenos Aires, but ducated in Buenos Aires at the osé Academy, the <i>Colegio Nacio-</i> here he obtained his Bachelor's , at the University, where, how- ie took no degree, and the Normal which granted him the degree rmal Teacher in the year 1881. 1887 he was elected Provincial y for the Province of Buenos Ai- d occupied that post until 1890; in ie was elected National Deputy e same province and re-elected in and 1920. During his term of he has introduced important bills, </p>	
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	<p>among them that for the reform of t Penal Code.</p> <p>Señor Del Valle is Editor-in-Chief <i>La Época</i>, the official organ of the F dical Party, of which he has been member nearly all his life.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES;

ALDERETE	765
<p>EUSTAQUIO ALDERETE</p> <p><i>Teacher; public man.</i></p> <p>EUSTAQUIO ALDERETE, the son of Gaspario Alderete and Petrona Diaz, was born in the province of Salta on the nineteenth of 1860, but was educated in Tucuman where he attended the Normal School and obtained the title of Normal School teacher in 1881.</p> <p>He returned to his native town and upon the three-fold activities of his career — as teacher, journalist and public man: As teacher he became principal of a Primary School in 1882, and afterwards founded a school for primary instruction; he was afterwards teacher of Mathematics, and History, Geography and Natural Sciences in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i></p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

and in the Normal School; General Inspector of Schools; Technical Inspector, and Chief of the Bureau of School Statistics. At present he is Professor of Science and Letters in the Normal School and National Inspector of Schools.

He began his career as journalist in 1891 when the newspaper *El Cívico* was founded; he gave then such proofs of capacity that in January, 1896, he was called to be its Editor and continued editor and owner.

In public life he was a member of the old Civic Party in 1889 and was one of the leaders of the Radical wing of the party when it broke; to-day he is a fervent member of the *Unión Cívica Radical*—the Government party of the Argentine Republic. He served as deputy in the Provincial Legislature of Salta in 1899.

DAMIANOVICH

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CIO DAMIANOVICH

Scientist; teacher.

DAMIANOVICH, the son of Damianovich and Josefa Cuern on the eleventh of January in Buenos Aires, and educated in the primary schools, the Nacional, which granted him the degree of Bachelor, and the University, where he graduated as Doctor of Science in 1907 on which occasion he presented a thesis on *Estudio fisico-bioquímico de las materias orgánicas artificiales y con especial estudio de la reacción de las sales de rosanilina y de las sales coloidales*, which was awarded the University medal. In the year he received the Diploma

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of Honor in recognition of his rank the first student during the six year course. In 1909 he won the *Carlos Beltrán* prize and obtained his diploma as Teacher of Science.

Meantime, from 1902 to 1909 he had been Assistant in the National Chemical Laboratory; from 1908 to 1911 he was Professor in the National Industrial School; in 1909 he was appointed Titular Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the University of Buenos Aires where he has taught up to the present time. He has taught the same subjects in the Pedagogical Institute since 1911. Besides these positions he has held those of Head of the Department of Biological-Chemistry in the School of Medicine, 1911-1914; Chief of the similar Department in the Model Institute of Clinical Medicine, 1914; Member of the *Société de chimie physique de France*; and Honorary Professor of the *Sociedad Luz*, where he has lectured on scientific subjects from 1906 till the present. In 1918 he

DAMIANOVICH	769
<p>d by election to the Council of culty of Science.</p> <p>or Horacio Damianovich has n much on scientific topics, and blished the following works: <i>Con- ón al estudio de los albuminoides</i>, aboration with Doctor Luis Gu- elli, a work presented to the n Scientific Congress which met 3, Buenos Aires, 1909; <i>Aplicacio- perimentales a la biología de las dades de las soluciones coloida-</i> warded the <i>Carlos Berg</i> prize, s Aires, 1910.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

CARLOS PEDRELL

Composer

CARLOS PEDRELL, the son of Pedro Pedrell and Albina Enrich, was born in the town of Minas, Uruguay, on the sixteenth of October, 1878, and from his early boyhood gave indications of having inherited the musical gifts of his father, a talented pianist and art critic in Buenos Aires. Young Pedrell began his musical studies in Montevideo, and in 1898 went to Madrid where he continued under the direction of his uncle, a celebrated Spanish composer and musician.

From Madrid he went in 1900 to Paris and there studied at the *Schola Cantorum* of Pierre de Breville and under the famous Vincent D'Indy. On his return to South America he settled in Buenos Aires.

ame an Argentine citizen in
a year later was appointed
spectator of that city's elemen-
ls.

the National Council of Edu-
ointed him to make a study of
al Hymn, which he published
title of *La música del himno
argentino*; in the same year
l of Education honored him
he task of collecting the folk
orthern Argentina; in 1910,
of the Minister of Public
, he took charge of the mu-
ammes used in the Normal
the Republic; in 1914 he
e city of Tucumán four lec-
e history of the *Sonata* from
o the present time. Meantime
ed to teach in the Normal
Conservatories, and in pri-
s and served as Chairman of
ttee of Musical examinations
s.

together with a group of
he founded the *Sociedad*

Nacional de Música, similar to that of Paris.

Pedrell's works are: Incidental Music for the tragedy *Judith* of Francisco Llaespesa, which was played seven times in 1913 (this incidental music forms a little suite for orchestra); opera *Ardid de amor*, founded on a comedy in one act entitled *Cuento de abril*; various symphonic works and songs. In addition to this he has published more than fifty transcriptions of works of classic authors and popular songs for use in the schools of Argentina.

CANCELA	773
<p>ARTURO CANCELA</p> <p><i>Journalist; critic.</i></p> <p>ARTURO CANCELA, the son of Gabriel Cance- la and Serafina Cance- la, was born on the twenty-fifth of February, 1892, in the city of Buenos Aires, where he went to school in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, obtained the Bachelor's degree and en- tered the Medical School, but soon afterwards abandoned his medical stu- dies to enter the National Pedagogical Institute where, in 1910, he was chosen to direct the practical experiments in the Psychological Laboratory, and in 1911 was granted his diploma as Tea- cher. While still a student he began to con- tribute to <i>La Nación</i>, and in 1912 beca- me a member of the staff where he has continued to write.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

In 1915, in collaboration with his colleague Señor Gustavo Landivar, he produced a play, *El día de la flor*, which was received with praise by the theatrical critics of Buenos Aires.

He has also written novelettes which have attracted the attention of the story-reading public and the critics: *El cocobacilo de Herrlin*, *Una semana de holgorio*, and *Babel*, which last is written to criticize the Radical Party and to divert the public by ridiculing the government. *Cacambo*, a series of short stories, was also written with a like sarcastic intent.



F. L. H. Jones

PIO COLLIVADINO

Painter; etcher.

PIO COLLIVADINO, the son of Luis Collivadino and Rosa Nebbia, was born on the twentieth of August, 1869, in Buenos Aires, but went to Rome to study painting in the National Academy of Fine Arts where he remained from 1890 to 1896.

Of Collivadino it may be said that he is one of the few Argentine artists whose merits are well known abroad. His work was shown in the international exhibitions held in Venice in 1905 and 1907; in the Exposition of St. Louis and the Universal Exposition of Buenos Aires in 1910. In all these expositions his works were highly regarded and in two of them were awarded prizes; at St. Louis he was awarded a Gold Medal for his

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	<p>paintings and a Silver Medal for etchings; in the Buenos Aires Exhibition he was also awarded a Gold Medal.</p> <p>He is a member of the National Committee of Fine Arts; has been member of the jury at various exhibitions of Fine Arts carried out with official patronage; since 1908 he has been Director of the Academy of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires, and he is an Honorary member of the Brera Academy of Fine Arts of Milan.</p> <p>The best known paintings of his are: <i>Cain</i>; <i>Vida honesta</i> (acquired in 1903 for the Galeria Morgoni of Udine); <i>La hora del almuerzo</i>; <i>Noche en los bastiones</i>; <i>El farol de la quinta abandonada</i>; <i>El Riachuelo</i>; <i>Blanca</i>; <i>Noche pampeana</i>; <i>Futura nida</i>; <i>La cantera</i>; <i>El cardal</i>; <i>El puente</i>; and <i>La hora del reposo</i> which is in the National Museum in Buenos Aires.</p> <p>Among his etchings the most notable are: <i>Pax</i>; <i>Campo di fiori</i>; <i>El cimiterio de los Andes</i>; <i>Noche Bona</i>; <i>Puente Alsina</i>, and <i>Noche en la plaza</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

TORINO	777
<p>AMIAN M. TORINO</p> <p><i>Public man; teacher.</i></p> <p>M. TORINO is a son of the of Salta, in the capital of s'born in the year 1863. He bachelor's degree in his native out went to Buenos Aires to e study of law. There he re- Doctor's degree in Law in because of his high scholar- Faculty awarded him the without the usual payment of mediately he began to practise irts and became secretary to ctor Virgilio Tedin, one of distinguished of magistrates. e became connected with the y and some time afterwards o his native province where ned the duties of District At-</p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

torney. In 1900 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress for one term where he showed parliamentary ability of the highest order. While a member of Congress, he became associated with the Commission of Public Works which was influential in connecting the capitals of the Provinces by railways and in obtaining the permit for the Cordovian railway to enter the Federal Capital. He assisted materially in bringing about more healthful conditions in the provinces and was instrumental in constructing the Courts of Justice.

The end of his legislative period came at the time of the election as President of Doctor Manuel Quintana who appointed Dr. Torino Minister of Education and Culture. The death of the First Minister and the consequent resignation of the entire cabinet prevented Dr. Torino from carrying out the extensive reforms which he had planned. As the achievements of his brief period as Minister may be named the construction of the new immigrant station

TORINO	779
<p>use to-day. He was a firm supporter of the government, took no part in politics, but studied the problems concerned the development of the nation. The fruits of his studies are books: <i>El problema del inmigrante</i>, Buenos Aires, 1912; <i>El problema agrario en la Argentina</i>, Buenos Aires, 1912; <i>Política bancaria argentina</i>, Buenos Aires, 1913.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>JOSÉ IGNACIO LLOBET</p> <p><i>Legislator; m affairs.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ IGNACIO LLOBET was born in 1863 in Rosario de Santa Fe and was educated there in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of the city and the Law School of the University from which he received a law degree in 1887. While still a student he contributed to the magazine <i>El Orden</i> and served, in 1885, as Secretary of the Committee of the Autonomist Party, exhibiting at that time the interest in journalism and politics which determined his later career.</p> <p>His studies completed, he returned to Santa Fe in 1887 to take control of <i>Nueva Época</i>, a local newspaper which he obtained in the following year and his appointment as Secretary to the Governor.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

LLOBET	781
<p>province. Later, in 1890, he was General Secretary of the University of Santa Fe. With his election as member to the Provincial Legislature of Santa Fe in 1889 began the political career which made him successively Mayor of his native city in 1891; National Deputy for Santa Fe during the 1894-1900 with an appointment as member of the Tariff Reform Commission in 1896-1897; City Commissioner of Buenos Aires in 1903, and National Deputy from Buenos Aires in 1908, which position he occupied until his retirement in 1914, when he served since 1910 as Chairman of the Committee on Estimate.</p> <p>In addition to the above activities Llobet has served as Secretary of the Institutional Reform Commission; Chairman of the Committee for the Institution of Railroads in Santa Fe; Chairman of the Commission for the Regulation of Agricultural Protection (<i>Defensa Agrícola</i>), 1910; vice-president of the National Union Party,</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>which proposed the candidacy of Dr. Sáenz Peña (1910).</p> <p>Dr. Llobet's published works include: <i>Apuntes complementarios de introducción al estudio del derecho</i>, Buenos Aires, 1883 (in collaboration); <i>Sistema rentístico de la provincia de Santa Fe</i>; <i>Investigaciones e informes sobre ferrocarriles</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





Saturnino E. García

GARCÍA	783
<p>ATURNINO E. GARCÍA</p> <p><i>Soldier.</i></p> <p>TURNINO E. GARCÍA, the son of Sa- M. García and Fortuna Salas, n on the tenth of May, 1855, in of Paraná, the capital of the e of Entre Ríos, where he spent h, studied in the <i>Colegio Nacio-</i> l received his diploma as Ba- Thereupon he went to Buenos nd entered the Military School. 75 he began his military career as been marked by steady pro- and a succession of honors: in 1875, he was appointed Chief it of the General Staff of the being then First Lieutenant; in ber, 1876, he was promoted to c of Captain; in April, 1880. Ma- July, 1888, Lieutenant-Colonel;</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

in September, 1904, Brigadier General; in May, 1910, Major General. and on the tenth of May, 1918, Lieutenant General.

General García has held many official posts: he has been Chief-Prosecutor in the Military Courts; Chief of Divisional General Staff; Member of the Council of War for Officers; General Secretary of the Army General Staff; Chief of the Army General Staff; Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Division; Commander of the Central Division; Member of the Supreme Council; Chairman of the Committee on Promotions, and is now Chief of the Supreme Council of War for the Army and Navy.

General García has never accepted elective office, but was the Official Representative of the Argentine Army at the first Centenary of Chilean Independence in Santiago de Chile in 1910.



Carlampo.

DEL CAMPO	785
<p>UPERTINO DEL CAMPO</p> <p><i>Painter; physician.</i></p> <p>UPERTINO DEL CAMPO, the son of tino del Campo and Ana Guti�- was born on the first of Novem- 873, in the city of Buenos Aires there was educated in private s, in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, which red upon him the degree of lor in 1891, and the University he received his degree as Doctor dicine in 1899 after presenting his on <i>Importancia de la individuali- n medicina</i>. In 1906 he obtained tle of Teacher of Anatomy, Phy- y and Hygiene in the National ogical Institute.</p> <p>had begun to practise his profes- n 1895 when he was appointed as- t medical inspector of schools; in</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1896 he was made Secretary of the corps of school inspectors; Chief of Ward in the Child Hospital; in 1905, Inspecting Physician of the National Council of Education; in 1906, Secretary of the School of Medicine; in 1908, Director in the Administration, and in 1909, Professor of Anatomy in the National Institute of Girls.

Although Dr. del Campo has been an active physician, he has given a large part of his time to the study of the practice of painting in which his father was the Italian painter Decimus Junius Nifante. He has devoted himself to landscape.

His first exhibition took place in 1904. From that time he has had exhibitions in all the *Salones Nacionales* of Art at Santiago and San Francisco. He has only won two prizes: a Bronze Medal at the International Exposition of the Centenary, of Buenos Aires, for his picture *El río Itapé*, and a Silver Medal at the San Francisco

DEL CAMPO.	787
<p>his <i>Hora de la siesta</i>, for he has not ht medals, but since 1911, being an ial of the Commission, has exhibi- l <i>hors concours</i>.</p> <p>1910 the Argentine Government ired his painting <i>Sol poniente</i> for National Museum of Fine Arts; in he held an exhibition in the halls he National Committee of Fine and on this occasion his <i>Cre- ulo</i> was bought by the Ministry of cation for the National Museum. Town-hall has acquired two of his tings <i>En el Tigre</i> and <i>La hora de esta</i>.</p> <p>ñor del Campo has served the e of art not only as a painter but in administrative posts: he was eral Secretary of the National Com- ee of Fine Arts; Member of the mittee of Art in the Ministry of ic Works (1912); Director and nizer of the Argentine section of tic teaching in the International osition of Ghent, 1913; member of jury of the <i>Salón Nacional</i>, 1913-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1911; member of the Argentine Committee at the Exposition of San Francisco, 1914; President of the Committee of Fine Arts, 1919.

Since 1911 he has been the Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts and is a member of the National Committee of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires.

He has written much for the newspapers and magazines, especially for *La Nación*, where he uses the nom de plume *José Bálsamo*. In 1904 he published the novel *El romance de un médico*, and in 1908, *Vibraciones y reflejos*.





Dr. E. Herrera Fuchsberg

HERRERO DUCLOUX	789
<p>RIQUE HERRERO DUCLOUX</p> <p><i>Scientist.</i></p> <p>GRIQUE HERRERO DUCLOUX, the son of Andrés Herrero and Estefanía Duclo, was born on the sixth of January, 1877, in the town of Alfaro, Province of La Rioja, but at the age of five went to the city of Santa Fe and there studied in the Normal School from 1889 until 1893. Two years later he moved to Buenos Aires, studied at the Polytechnic School, and in 1896 entered the University where five years later he was graduated as Doctor in Chemistry, being the first person in Argentina to receive that degree. He was at once set to work in his profession and meantime taught in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the Normal School; in 1902 he received his appointment as</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

Professor in the Faculty of Sciences, Buenos Aires; in 1906 he was appointed Professor of Analytic and Agricultural Chemistry in the University of La Plata; from 1906 to 1919 he was an academic member of the Faculty of Natural Sciences in the same University where, in 1913, he rose to be President, a post which he held until 1916; in 1919 he reached the highest point of his career upon being designated Dean of the Faculty of Chemical Science.

From 1899 to 1906 he occupied the post of Chemist in the Ministry of Agriculture; from 1906 to 1919 he was vice-Director of the La Plata Museum. Important scientific institutions have honored him by electing him to their membership: he is a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Madrid, and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Barcelona, 1910; a Member of the *Société Chimique de France*, of the *Académie de Sciences de Toulouse*, and of

and Chemistry Club of Madrid; President of the Chemistry Club Buenos Aires (1912-1913), and Honorary Member of the Faculty of Sciences of Lima and also of the Faculty of Pharmacy of Santa Fe.

Dr Ducloux has written much in Spanish, including those published by the Museum of La Plata, the Argentine Scientific Society, and the Chemistry Club and is also the author of many articles on scientific subjects as well as the following books: *Química general* (10 vols., ten editions), Buenos Aires, 1904; *Física general* (2 vols., seven editions), Buenos Aires, 1905; *La ciencia y sus grandes problemas*, Buenos Aires, 1918; *Los estudios químicos en la Argentina* (1810-1910), Buenos Aires, 1912; *Aguas superficiales y subterráneas de la República*, Buenos Aires, 1905.

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	<p style="text-align: center;">RAFAEL BLANCO</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Admiral.</i></p> <p>RAFAEL BLANCO was born in the city of Buenos Aires on the eighth of January, 1855, and when but eleven years of age began his nautical career by offering himself on probation and winning a place in one of the few ships of the Argentine Navy.</p> <p>In 1866 he was appointed Marine Guard; in 1868 he had just passed his eighteenth birthday and had already taken part in the war against Paraguay when he was made Ensign; in 1870 he entered the Military School, where he continued to study and where he was put in command of the Cadet Corps of the Naval College. After winning promotion to the ranks of Second and First Lieutenant in the Army, he re-</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Almirante Rafael Blanco

BLANCO	793
<p>o the Navy and in 1873 was 1 Lieutenant. He served then gun-boats <i>Bermejo</i>, <i>República</i> <i>Uruguay</i>, on the two-masted <i>Rosales</i> and the iron-clad <i>Los</i> n 1876 he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Commander and in hat of Commander; in 1884 he in command of the gun-boat and was sent on a special com- to England; in 1898 he was ptain, again sent to Europe as oner and on his return was l a member of the Superior f the Navy; in 1890 he was jutant of the General Staff of 7 and later Chief of Staff. o and again in 1891 and 1892 out in command of the practice and in 1893 was Head of the Arsenal; meantime, in 1892, he s Commodore and in 1894 and Chief of Staff of the Navy. al Blanco has seen active ser- ie War against the Republic of 7, 1868; in the Rebellion of</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

794	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>López Jordán of Entre Ríos, 18; the naval campaign of Santa 1884; in the Revolutions of 189 1893 and in the campaigns of Lo des and Río Negro.</p> <p>Since 1896 he has been a mem the Supreme Council of War ar Navy; in 1904 he was advanced rank of Vice-Admiral, and in 19 that of Admiral; he presided ov Upper Council of War and the until 1920 when he retired.</p> <p>Admiral Blanco has the right to the following decorations: the Medal of the War with Par granted by the Argentine Govern the Bronze Cross of the same granted by the Brazilian Govern the Iron Cross granted by the guayan Government; the Gold of the Campaign of the River the Gold Medal of the Campaign Andes, and that of Commander Order of St. Mauritz and St. L an honor bestowed upon him by Victor Emmanuel of Italy in 191</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

DRANGOSCH	795
<p>ERNESTO DRANGOSCH</p> <p><i>Musician.</i></p> <p>ERNESTO DRANGOSCH was born on the second of January, 1882, in the Buenos Aires where he studied Conservatory under Professor Williams and later under Juguirre.</p> <p>1899 he went to Berlin with the intention of perfecting his art, but after a very short stay in that capital he returned to Buenos Aires to enter the competition for the <i>Gran premio Europa</i> scholarship offered by the Argentine Government which was granted him by the unanimous vote of the examination board. Thereupon he returned to Buenos Aires where he studied Piano under Humperdinck, and on his return</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

to Buenos Aires in 1905 was appointed Professor in the Conservatory.

Drangosch's reputation rests upon his work as a concertist: he began to give concerts while he was a student in Berlin and has continued with great popularity until the present time. He has also written some pieces of relative importance, among which are *El sueño de un baile*, a suite, and *Variaciones sobre un tema original*.

KORN	797
<p>ALEJANDRO KORN</p> <p><i>Teacher.</i></p> <p>ALEJANDRO KORN was born in 1860 in the town of San Vicente, Province of Buenos Aires, but was educated in the city of Buenos Aires where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Buenos Aires in 1883 when he presented a thesis entitled <i>La Locura y crimen</i>.</p> <p>Deriving from his professional labors in hospitals and in his private practice, Korn has held the following posts: Director of the General Hospital of the City of Buenos Aires from 1897 to 1907; Professor of the History of Philosophy in the University of Buenos Aires and also in that of La Plata.</p> <p>In 1917 he was elected Member of the Argentine Academy of Philosophy and Letters in Buenos Aires; in 1918 he was elected</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters; in the same year he was chosen vice-Dean of the Faculty of Science the University of La Plata and in 1907 Member of the Upper Council of the same university.

He has contributed articles to magazines, to the Annals of the Law School and to the University Magazine.



Henricus Panocini

FLORENCIO PARRAVICINI

Actor; sportsman.

FLORENCIO PARRAVICINI, the son of Reginaldo Parravicini and Rafaela Romero, was born on the twenty-fourth of August, 1876, in the city of Buenos Aires and attended the British Academy where he received his diploma as Bachelor in 1896.

From his youth he has given evidence of extraordinary versatility, boldness and love of adventure. His reckless venturesomeness once nearly cost him his life, for he embarked on a piratic cruise to the coast of Patagonia where his vessel was seized by an Argentine man-of-war and all on board were carried prisoners to Buenos Aires. He was set free, however, and later took part in two revolutions.

800	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>He has touched life at many a point. Early in the year 1898 he was appointed Chief of the Anarchist Division of the Harbor Police; less than a year later he was promoted to the rank of Captain of Cavalry in the Argentine National Guards. He is a well known aviator and holds a national record having flown from Buenos Aires to Rosario in an hour and forty minutes; he holds the record for height in flight with four passengers in 1911 at Aires (4,800 metres); he is the Argentine champion of short rifle and pistol shooting; he is an expert yachtsman and boxer, and has won various prizes in automobile and cycle races.</p> <p>His reputation is, however, more that of the theatre: the Argentine considers Parravicini the leading comedy actor on the national stage; he has appeared in many parts and has written the plays which he has presented.</p> <p>He is the President of the Argentine</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

PARRAVICINI	801
<p>Society, and is also the Mana- the moving picture show <i>Hasta de muerta</i> of which he is the</p> <p>12 he was decorated by King of Spain and in 1914 was ho- with election to the French Aca-</p> <p>1908 he has written a number edies including, <i>Don Sinfonio;</i> <i>conscripto; Gorrión y Palito;</i> <i>y René; Alma de bohemio</i> and others, of which the most suc- has been the latest, <i>Melgarejo.</i></p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

LISANDRO OLMOS

Soldier; public official

LISANDRO OLMOS was born in Catamarca in 1841. At the age of nineteen having completed his education at the schools of his native city and of Córdoba he joined the national army which his bravery, at the Battle of Pavón in 1861 as a Second-Lieutenant of artillery brought him promotion to Captaincy. Numerous brilliant exploits followed in a military career which he terminated as Colonel of the National Guard, a commission which he held for twenty-five years.

His military associations led to active interest in political affairs, which resulted in his election in 1872 as Deputy to the National Congress for the Province of Catamarca, which post

OLMOS	803
<p> until 1878. As a member of the Executive Council of the National Radical Party he was persuaded to lend aid to the revolutionary move- ment of February 26, 1880, whose de- feats by his own energy alone, were brought to the attention of the execu- tive. This was followed by his election as Senator to the Legislature of the Province of Buenos Aires, and in 1899, to the Governorship of the Province of Neuquen, which he held until 1907. In this latter office his efforts against large land concessions to individuals who made no im- provements thereon, and his plan for leasing of public lands brought him success well deserved inasmuch as his interest in the public welfare was un- doubted. </p> <p> From positions of a purely technical character he has held at various times the positions of Director of the Hipotecario Nacional in La Plata, Vice-President of the Banco Hipotecario de la Provincia de Buenos </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

804	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Aires; Member of the Board of Directors of the Buenos Aires Railroad for five years; Academician of the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine of La Plata.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

CARAFFA	805
<p>EMILIO A. CARAFFA</p> <p><i>Painter.</i></p> <p>IO A. CARAFFA, the son of José and Delicia Valdez, was born city of Catamarca, capital of vince of that name, in the year at went to Madrid (Spain) to art under the direction of the own Spanish painter Francisco</p> <p>1893 he has been teacher of in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of ; since 1900 has taught draw- the University of Córdoba; he n. Director for more than twenty f the Córdoba Academy of Fine and he is painter and in charge decoration of the Córdoba Ca-</p> <p>as participated with success in</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

806	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>many exhibitions: in 1887 he was decorated with the Cross of Carlos III the Grand Exhibition of Fine Arts he in Madrid; his great painting <i>Paso Diamante</i> was awarded the Silver Medal at the St. Louis Exposition and was later acquired for the Government House of Paraná; he was awarded Gold Medal at the International Exhibition of Buenos Aires, 1910.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

GAITO	807
<p>CONSTANTINO GAITO</p> <p><i>Musician.</i></p> <p> ONSTANTINO GAITO, the son of the known violinist and music teacher stano Gaito, was born on the third ugust, 1879, in Buenos Aires, where boy he began his musical career r the instruction of his own father. aving given marked signs of art- promise he was sent by the Argen- Government to study in the Conser- ry at Naples. There he was taught vo of the most distinguished Italian ers of that time—Platania in position and Simonetti in Piano. completed the course with credit in 1900 returned to Buenos Aires re from that time he has devoted elf to music as teacher, interpreter composer. </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

808	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>He is the author of two <i>Suites</i>, two <i>Obertures</i>, four <i>Tiempos sinfónicos</i>, <i>Marcha triunfal</i>, an <i>Intermezzo</i>, a vocal symphonic-poem entitled <i>Perseo</i>, considered as his masterpiece, and also two operas — <i>I Doria</i>, in four acts, and <i>Shafra</i>, in one act.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

GONZÁLEZ ARRILI	809
<p>ERNARDO GONZÁLEZ ARRILI</p> <p><i>Author.</i></p> <p>ERNARDO GONZÁLEZ ARRILI, the son of Bernardo González and María Arrili, born on the eighteenth of October, 1901, in Buenos Aires, and was educated in the schools of the city. From his boyhood he felt a strong inclination for authorship and at an early age began to write for the papers and magazines. In 1913 he produced his first book, <i>Roosevelt</i>, which was published in Buenos Aires and from that time he has continued to issue books and lesser works. In 1917 he became editor of the <i>Revista Americana</i> in Buenos Aires and in 1919 and 1920 edited the daily paper <i>Norte</i> in Salta. Dr. González Arrili is a correspondent member of the Atheneum of Sal-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

810	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>vador and of the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences of Cádiz, Spain.</p> <p>Among his published works are <i>Protasio Lucero (Un porteño en provincias)</i>, Salta, 1919, a study of urban and rural manners in Argentina, and <i>La muy amada</i>, short stories, Córdoba, 1920.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





achy Wauters

WAUTERS	811
<p>CARLOS WAUTERS</p> <p><i>Civil engineer.</i></p> <p>CARLOS WAUTERS was born in Buenos Aires on the second of November, 1869, son of the well known Belgian architect Enrique Wauters and Adela Cordero, an Argentine. He was taken to Belgium in his childhood and studied in Belgium from 1880 to 1882; from 1882 to 1886 he attended the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of Buenos Aires and in 1887 entered the University where he graduated as an Engineer in 1893, winning the Gold Medal of the University. During the time that he was studying in his profession he gave a good deal of time to teaching and writing for the papers and magazines. In 1892 he was appointed Engineer in charge of Construction and Inspector of the Cen-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

812	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>tral Northern Railway; in 1893 he was appointed Engineer of the Sanitary Works of the Capital; in 1894 he was nominated Chief Engineer of the State Department of Civil Engineer; in 1896 followed his nomination as Chairman of the Committee to study the means of preventing the recurrent inundations of Salta; in 1897 he was Director of the extension of the Central Northern Railway from Salta to Zubiría and Inspector General <i>ad interim</i> of Railways; from 1898 till 1900 he was Chief Engineer of the State Department of Public Works and during 1900 served as Engineer of the distribution dam La Puntilla on the river San Juan. From 1901 to 1905 he held the post of Director General of Public Works, and Administrator of the Water Works, Superintendent of Irrigation and President of the Board of Irrigation. Under his supervision the tank of re-enforced concrete, with a capacity of 5,55,000 liters—up till then the biggest in the world—was built to supply the Capital with potable water</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

WAUTERS

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1907 he entered the service of the Provincial Government of Tucumán; in 1908 he was in the service of the Government of Salta and in 1911 he was employed by the Government of Córdoba, which wished him to study the conditions for the draining of the Lake Salado. In 1912 he examined the conditions of stability and potency of the Electric Works of the Mendoza Province. In 1913 and 1914 the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires appointed him member of the Committee to study the conditions of the draining channels of the inundable zone, and he then prepared a report which drew the attention of the technical world.

Wauters has done distinguished work also in the field of education: he was Professor of Mathematics in the Universidad Nacional of Buenos Aires from 1891 to 1900; Director of the department of Graphic Statistics, Road Construction, Hydraulics, etc., from 1892 to 1903, and Professor of Graphic Statistics in the Faculty of Exact Sciences

AND MONOGRAPHS

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814	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>and Physics, to which post he was appointed in 1895 and which he still holds.</p> <p>He belongs to the Radical Party; he took part in the Revolution of 1890, served as President of the Young Men's Civic Union; was Head of the district of <i>Catedral al Sur</i> in 1899, and in 1899 was Delegate of the University to the Committee of Reception to General Mitre on his return from Europe.</p> <p>He has held many honorific posts and has received many tokens of the esteem in which he is held: in 1903 he was presented with a Gold Medal at the Exposition of Hygiene; in 1905 he was Delegate for the National Government to the Third Scientific Latin-American Congress, which was held at Rio Janeiro, where he presided over the Engineering and Mathematics Section; in 1907 he was chosen member of the American Society of Civil Engineers of New York; at the St. Louis Exposition he was presented with a Gold Medal for his project for the "Diccionario del Cadillal"; in 1908 the Nation</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

WAUTERS	815
<p> appointed him her representative at the First Pan-American Congress which met in Santiago de Chile. The Institution of Civil Engineers made him a member in the year 1914 he was elected President of the <i>Centro Nacional de Ingenieros</i>; member of the <i>Comité Argentino</i>; in 1915 he received the Gold Medal at the San Francisco Exposition for his scientific works. He has written much, in the press, in papers, and in books: in 1890 he founded the <i>Revista de Matemáticas</i>; in 1897 he founded <i>La Gaceta</i> and in 1900 was appointed a member of the Committee to revise the school text-books for the National Council of Education. His works are scientific in nature and include: <i>El agua en la ciudad de Salta</i>, 1895; <i>El riego en Tucumán a través de los siglos</i>, 1905; <i>El Negro Bamba</i>, 1908; his book <i>El problema del riego</i> </p>	
MONOGRAPHS	V

816	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p><i>en la Argentina</i>, which was published 1915, was written at the request of Engineering Congress at San Francisco held to celebrate the opening of Panamá Canal.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





A. P. Viner.

PIÑERO	817
<p>ROBERTO PIÑERO</p> <p><i>Lawyer; teacher; public man.</i></p> <p>PIÑERO was born in 1862 in Buenos Aires, and educated in the city and her University. He received from her the degree of Ad-vo- cated in 1882.</p> <p>Immediately after his graduation he entered the public career to which he devoted most of his best years. He was appointed Professor <i>pro tempore</i> of Penal and Commercial Law, and of the Indigent (<i>Defensor</i>) in the Appellate Court of the Province of Buenos Aires, and elected member of the Commission for the Revision of the Laws of the Province of Buenos Aires. In 1884 he was appointed Professor of Civil and Political Law in</p>	
MONOGRAPHS	V *

the *Colegio Nacional*; in 1887 he was appointed titular Professor of Law in the Law School; in 1888 he was elected by the Upper Council General Secretary of the University, which he held until 1891; in 1893 he was Secretary of the Provisional Federal Government of Corrientes and soon afterwards was placed in charge of the Industries of Government and Finance of the same Province; in 1895 he was chosen Member of the Council of the Law School and Charter Member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters; in 1896, Provisional Governor (*Gobernador*) of the Province of San

In 1897 he was appointed Minister of Chile where he negotiated and signed the Treaty of September, 1898, dealing with the question of boundaries which was ultimately taken before England and settled by arbitration.

He resigned his post as Minister in October, 1898, and during the two following years he travelled extensively in Europe and in the East and

PIÑERO	819
<p>o Argentina founded the So-Industrial Education, which has the following schools: that for cs and Electricians; the Night of Drawing for Workingmen; or Chauffeurs; Schools of Or-l Modelling and Industrial Che-and the Drawing School for</p> <p>r he was again elected a mem-he Faculty of Philosophy and and in the following year was Delegate to the Upper Council. , 1904, he was named Dean of lty and in this capacity founded ographic Museum, placing at its archaeologist Juan B. Ambro-d organized the archaeological ns into the interior of the coun-r the leadership of Ambrosetti. y, 1907, he was named Consult-er and Chief of the office of fairs of the National Bank <i>de la Nación</i>), which post he pies. He was Minister of Fin-ing the first year of the presi-</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

820	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>dency of Dr. Figueroa Alcorta, and during his term of office gave evidence of his extensive knowledge of financial matters. In 1912 he was, for a second time, elected Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, which post he resigned after a year to become, and for a second time, Minister of Finance.</p> <p>In 1913 he was one of the founders and organizers of the Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires and its first President until 1915; in 1914 he organized and was President of the International Prison Congress, and the same year was elected a member of the Faculty of Economics; in 1916 he was Argentine Delegate to the High International Commission of Uniform Legislation which met in Buenos Aires. In 1917 he was offered the post of Minister to London, but declined the offer partly for personal reasons, but principally because he was not in accord with the foreign policy of the government then in power. The same year he was named Delegate to the Upper Court of Appeals.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

PIÑERO	821
<p>University by the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, which also elected Vice-Dean, and in 1918 he was subsequently elected Dean for the third time.</p> <p>Piñero has written much on law, economics, and public affairs. His chief works are: <i>La letra de cambio ante el comercio internacional privado</i>; <i>Proyecto de Código Penal para la República Argentina</i>, which was preceded by <i>Una crítica a la ley de motivación de motivos</i>, written in collaboration with doctors José Nicolás Maiztegui and Rodolfo Rivarola; <i>Historia de la Universidad de Buenos Aires</i>, written in collaboration with Doctor Juan L. Bidau; <i>Cuestiones económicas</i> (<i>La cuestión monetaria y la cuestión cambiaria</i>); <i>Problemas de criminalidad</i> (<i>El crimen y las multitudes</i>; <i>Base de la legislación penal argentina</i>; <i>La pena de muerte</i>; <i>La escuela</i>; <i>El patrón monetario</i>; <i>Las hipotecas a oro</i>.</p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

ALFREDO GRAMAJO GUTIÉRREZ

Painter.

ALFREDO GRAMAJO GUTIÉRREZ, the son of Salvador Gramajo and Mercedes Gutiérrez, was born on the twenty-ninth of March, 1893, in the town of Monteagudo, Province of Tucumán. He went to the city of Tucumán for his primary education and later attended the *Colegio Nacional*; but nobody ever taught him painting for, to put it in his own words, "I had no other guide than tradition and the customs of days gone by." He studied drawing in the *Sociedad Estímulo de Bellas Artes* of Buenos Aires in 1912.

He is a sincere painter of the provincial life of his country: the Argentine Indian has no better interpreter in color than Gramajo Gutiérrez.



Alfred Gramajo
Gutierrez



Jose Leon Suarez

SUÁREZ	823
<p>JOSÉ LEÓN SUÁREZ</p> <p><i>Teacher; public official.</i></p> <p>LEÓN SUÁREZ, the son of José and Celia Pérez, grandson of Pantaleón Pérez, a notable in Uruguayan history, and great-grandson of Joaquín Suárez, one of the great men and grandees of Uruguay, born on the twentieth of April, 1837, in Buenos Aires. He studied in the schools of the city and completed his education in the University which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1897, on the presentation of a doctoral thesis on <i>Las jubilaciones</i>. He was already Professor in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> when he was named, in a competitive contest, substitute-Professor of International Law in the University; somewhat later he was</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

named titular Professor of Diploma Law and ultimately Professor of Economic Sciences, in which Faculty has served as vice-Dean.

Dr. Suárez organized the Sanitary and Veterinary Section of the Agricultural Department, has occupied the position of Second Chief in that Department, and is at present Director General of the section of Cattle Breeding.

Dr. Suárez has been honored by election to the following learned and scientific societies: Honorary Member of Royal Academy of History and Arts of Cádiz; Corresponding Member of Faculty of Law of Guatemala; Honorary Member of the *Sociedad Colombiana Orubense de Huelva*; Honorary President of the Italian Union of Plata which contains 8000 members; Honorary member of the Spanish Republican Federation; Honorary Member of the Students' Club of the School of Juridical and Social Sciences of Rio de Janeiro.

He is the possessor of various d

SUÁREZ	825
<p>but has never solicited permission from Congress to wear them. They are: the Order of Isabel the Catholic, together with a plaque of merit bestowed by King Alfonso XIII; Commander of the Military Order of Avis, Portugal, which order has been maintained notwithstanding the overthrow of the Monarchy and the establishment of the Republic; Commander of the Imperial Order of Francisco José, Knight of the First Class of the Order of Wasa, Sweden.</p> <p>As has been written much, in the press, in the newspapers and in magazines and is the subject of the following books: <i>Bases y principios de ley sobre policía sanitaria animal</i>; <i>Derecho público eclesiástico</i>; <i>Las guerras civiles americanas</i>; <i>La carrera diplomática</i>; <i>Diplomática universitaria</i>, Buenos Aires, 1918.</p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

MANUEL MARÍA OLIVER

Teacher; journalist.

MANUEL MARÍA OLIVER, the son of Tomás Oliver, a well known author and journalist, and María Echeverría, was born on the eighteenth of January, 1877, in the city of Buenos Aires. There also he was educated, in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University to which he returned many years later and in 1907 won his degree as Doctor of Philosophy and Letters on presenting a thesis upon *La enseñanza de Barragán* — a contribution to the colonial history of Argentina.

Meantime he has lived an active life as journalist and teacher: his inherent disposition to authorship led him to set up a school journal entitled *El Escolar Argentino* when he was only two

OLIVER

827

when he was fourteen he was on *Sud América* and when fifteen he was writing for *El*; in 1896 he founded *La Lucha* in Lomas de Zamora as the organ of the Radical Party; from 1897 to 1900 he was a member of the staff of *El Comercio* of Buenos Aires; from 1900 to 1901 he was editor of *Sur*; in 1914 became a member of the staff of *La Unión*, founded to support the German cause during the war, where he continues.

As teacher is also a long time; began to teach History and Geography in 1899 and has taught in *Escuela Nacional* these subjects and in *Escuela Normal*; in 1913 he was appointed Director of the Nicolás Avellaneda School; in 1916 was made Rector of *Escuela Normal*, which position he still holds.

He has held few political offices; in 1906 he was Secretary to the Ministry of Police; in 1907 he was Justice of the Peace in Buenos Aires, and in

D MONOGRAPHS

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1913 served as Secretary to Governor Arias of the Province of Buenos Aires. He has, however, written much: in addition to his multitudinous articles for the daily press he is the author of pamphlets, historical monographs and novelettes, some of which have been widely read.

DANIEL ROJAS TORRES

Captain in the Navy.

DANIEL ROJAS TORRES, the son of Pedro Rojas, was born in Buenos Aires and studied in the Naval School where he graduated in 1883 with the rank of Midshipman; in 1886 he was promoted to the rank of Ensign; in 1888 to that of Lieutenant, and in 1892 to Lieutenant-Commander; some years later he was made Commander, and in 1906 rose to the rank of Captain which he now holds.

He has commanded many ships in the Argentine Navy and has visited many foreign countries. He has also received many decorations and honors from his own and foreign governments: he has the right to wear the Silver Medal for the Expedition to Santa Cruz and the

830	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>River Negro, that of Knight of the First Class of the Danish order of St. Olaf, and that of Knight of the Order of Daneborg, an honor granted him by the former Czar Nicholas of Russia through an "ukase" published in 1902.</p> <p>Besides these honors, he has been appointed to fulfill important duties and high commissions: he has served as Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Naval Division in 1897; Member of the Committee appointed to revise the "organic law" of the Argentine Navy; member of the Committee for the construction of the National building for the Naval Museum and Naval Club, 1911; Commander-in-Chief of the Third Naval Division and Director of the Naval Works and Chief of the Military Zone of the Northern Basin of the port of Buenos Aires. At present he is Governor General of Ports.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

SOTO ACEBAL	831
<p>JORGE SOTO ACEBAL</p> <p><i>Painter.</i></p> <p> RGE SOTO ACEBAL, the son of Ro- o de Soto and Luciana Acebal, was on the twenty-first of June, 1891, he city of Buenos Aires and had academic education in the Lacor- e Academy, but for his artistic ing went to Paris and studied in Remon Art School. </p> <p> on after his return to Argentina he n to exhibit in the National Salon uenos Aires and also in the pro- ial exhibitions: in 1915 he won rds at Buenos Aires; in 1919 he the Silver Medal in the Autumn ibition at Rosario and in the same he won the third prize at Bue- Aires with <i>La Jaquette brique</i> — a rait. </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

832	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>He has never held an official post but was one of the founders and is the vice-President of the Society of Etchers and Water-Colorists. He has contributed drawings and sketches to the magazines <i>Augusta</i>, <i>Plus Ultra</i> and <i>Caras y Caretas</i>.</p> <p>He has essayed portraits, landscapes and interiors, in addition to water colors and etchings, and has done creditable work in several fields: his portraits made a favorable impression in the Salon of 1909, and his landscape <i>Atardecer en el Arroyo</i> is in the National Museum of Buenos Aires for which it was acquired in 1920.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



José de Apellániz

APELLÁNIZ	833
<p>JOSÉ DE APELLÁNIZ</p> <p><i>Banker; land-owner.</i></p> <p>DE APELLÁNIZ was born in 1869 in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there by tutors and in the University where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1891. From the year 1892 he has been a member of the powerful association of landowners called the <i>Sociedad Rural</i> in which he has been Secretary and Treasurer and in 1908 was President. In 1913 he served as Minister in the Provisional Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, having charge of conducting an agricultural census, of erecting a public market and a flour elevator. Subsequently he served as one of the directors of the <i>Banco Es-</i> and as one of the signatories of</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

834	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>the Treaty of Commerce with C</p> <p>Since 1917 he has been one of the rectors of the <i>Banco de la Nación</i> since 1919 has been its President.</p> <p>Sr. Apellániz is a large land-ow possessing the <i>estancia</i> Santa Cata of 25,000 <i>hectáreas</i> in Ayacucho ar second in Saavedra on which he produced choice grain and stock.</p> <p>He has been a member of the Ra Party since its foundation in 1890.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

GUGLIELMETTI	835
<p>JUAN GUGLIELMETTI</p> <p><i>Teacher.</i></p> <p>AN GUGLIELMETTI was born of n parentage on the twenty-first of 1889, in Buenos Aires and there educated in the schools of the city er University. He studied Medi- and in 1915 received his degree as or on the presentation of his thesis <i>lorhidrato de emetina</i>, which was ed the prize offered by the Fa- for the best thesis of the year.</p> <p>ile he was a student he had a d experience in class and hospital : from 1909 to 1911 he was As- t in Descriptive Anatomy; from to 1914, Assistant Physician in the eras Hospital; from 1914 to 1916, in the Clinics Hospital, and in</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

836	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
-	<p>1915 and 1916, Aide in the Emergency Hospital.</p> <p>He has also held appointive posts was Professor of Physics and Biological Chemistry in the Veterinary School La Plata in 1918, and in 1919 charge of the practical work in logical Physics in the Institute of Physiology of the Medical School.</p> <p>He is the author of various articles and pamphlets on the action of adrenaline and amine in muscular fatigue and has also given special attention to the effects of curare — the poison used by Indians in their envenomed arrows.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

DEL C. MORENO	837
<p>JULIO DEL C. MORENO</p> <p><i>Teacher; public man.</i></p> <p>JO DEL C. MORENO, the son of Domingo Moreno and Maria Arias, was born on the twenty-second of May, 1883, in the town of Chilecito, Province of La Rioja. He attended the primary school of his native town and that of La Rioja, but for his higher studies he went to Paraná where he studied in the Normal School and won the degrees of Normal Professor in 1905 and Professor of Secondary Education in 1909. He went to La Plata and read Law in the University which granted him the degree of Doctor in Juridical and Social Sciences in 1912. He was for a short time Director of the National Institute for the Blind; he was appointed Rector of the</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

Colegio Nacional Carlos Pellegrini; Minister in the Provincial Federal Government in Córdoba, in 1918; Delegate of the Radical Civic Union in San Luis, Corrientes, Entre Ríos and Buenos Aires; he has been delegate to pedagogical congresses in various cities and to other congresses of a national and international character, and he is at present Teacher in the *Colegio Nacional* and titular Professor of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires. In 1920 he was elected Deputy to the National Chamber of Deputies for the Province of La Rioja.

Dr. Moreno was instrumental in founding the Association of Students of Pedagogy, the Radical Club of La Rioja, of which he is still the President, and the periodical *El Intransigente*. He is the author of more than twenty monographs on educational and political topics and of *La enseñanza secundaria* (thesis), 1912.

an *estancia* situated on the Pa River—where he has 5,500 *hect* planted in grain—and *Pinas* in Cór where there are 80,000 *hectáreas* extensive pasture lands and magnif woods.

Sr. de la Torre has been Presi of the *Sociedad Rural*, the prin land-owners' organization of Ar tina; President of the Farm Mar vice-President of the Board of the tenary Hospital; President of the vincial Committee for the Protectio Agriculture; President of the Sout League; National Deputy from 191 1916 and candidate for the Presid on the ticket of the Progressive D cratic Party in 1916.

His published works are confine magazine and newspaper articles pamphlets, for the most part politic

YALOUR	841
<p>JORGE YALOUR</p> <p><i>Naval Officer.</i></p> <p>JORGE YALOUR was born on the twenty-fifth of October, 1874, in the Province of Buenos Aires and in 1892 entered the Navy. Soon afterwards entered the Practice School for Officers from which he graduated with honours.</p> <p>He then began his period of active service which extended over a quarter of a century during which he served at sea and ashore, in academic and practical service, saw many parts of the world and rose to the rank of Captain, with which he retired in 1919.</p> <p>His academic service included teaching in the Practice School for Officers and in the National School for Pilots; his sea service included three voyages to the Antarctic.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

842	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>in the <i>Sarmiento</i> — the first in 1901 and 1902 during which he visited Asia, Africa and Europe, the second in 1904 in which he served as Second in Command and the third in 1916 in which he commanded the ship. In 1902 he accompanied the famous Nordenskjöld expedition to seek the South Pole and from 1916 he served as Chief of the Hydrographic Division in the Navy Department.</p> <p>He holds the following decorations: the Cross of the First Class of the Order of Wasa, granted by Norway and Sweden to commemorate the Nordenskiöld expedition, and the Cross of Merit of the First Class granted by the Government of Spain.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

LARRETA	843
<p>ENRIQUE LARRETA</p> <p><i>Author; diplomat.</i></p> <p>ENRIQUE LARRETA, the son of Don José Rodríguez Larreta and Doña Justina Maza y Oribe, comes of a distinguished lineage: one of his ancestors fought against the British in the conquest of 1806 and his great-grandfather was General Don Manuel Oribe, President of Uruguay. He was born in the city of Buenos Aires, on the fourth of March, 1875, and educated there in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the University where he read Law.</p> <p>He married Doña Josefina Ancho, the daughter of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Argentina.</p> <p>From 1902 to 1905 he was Professor of History in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

844	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Buenos Aires; in 1918 he was honored by election as a member of the Court of the Faculty of Letters, and in 1920 was chosen of the University Academic member of the same Faculty.</p> <p>In 1910 he was sent to Paris as Argentine Minister, a post which he occupied until 1916.</p> <p>Señor Enrique Larreta is best known as an author. <i>La gloria de don Ramiro</i>, 1908, a historical novel of the Colonial period of which the scene is laid in Lima, Peru, has been universally praised and has been translated into many languages. Besides this book, he has also published: <i>De camino</i>; <i>Arten</i>; <i>Paroles de la veille</i>; <i>La lampe d'arg</i>; and <i>Discursos diplomáticos y políticos</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

JONES	845
<p>AMABLE JONES</p> <p><i>Physician; Governor of San Juan.</i></p> <p>AMABLE JONES, the son of Fabián, was born in July, 1869, in the city of San Juan, where he went to school in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and won a bachelor's degree with which he entered the Medical School of Buenos Aires and graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1893. Desirous of broadening his training in the European universities he left for Paris and studied at the Sorbonne from 1896 to 1901, when he returned to Buenos Aires and entered into the practice of his profession, but in 1902 went back to Europe and studied in Berlin during the years 1902-1904. Meanwhile, immediately after return-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

846	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>ing from Paris in 1901, he was pointed Physician of the Merc Hospital and soon afterwards chosen substitute-Professor of Psychics in the Medical School of Buenos Aires.</p> <p>Doctor Amable Jones is at present vice-President of the Association of Neurology, Psychiatry and Legal Medicine. In the elections held in March 1920 he was the candidate of the Radical Party and was elected Governor of the Province of San Juan, a position which he will hold until 1923.</p> <p>He has written many pamphlets and communications to the Medical Association of Buenos Aires, and over thirty articles on neurological subjects. Known are his <i>Lesiones del alcohol</i>; <i>los centros nerviosos</i>; <i>Lesiones de taboparálisis</i>; <i>Tumores de la hipófisis</i> and <i>La epilepsia</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

RIQUE LYNCH ARRIBÁLZAGA

Naturalist.

RIQUE LYNCH ARRIBÁLZAGA, the son of Félix Lynch and Trinidad Arribaga, was born on the twenty-sixth August, 1856, in the city of Buenos Aires, and educated there in private schools, in Nicholson's British Academy, the *Colegio Nacional*, which conferred him the Bachelor's degree in Science and the University, where he studied Engineering from 1872 until 1874, but took no degree.

In 1881 he became a member of the National Academy of Exact Sciences in Córdoba; in 1917 he was appointed Honorary Member of the *Sociedad Científica del Plata*, and in the same year was elected Honorary Member of the Argentine Society of Natural

Sciences; in 1918 he was elected Corresponding Member of the American Ornithologists' Union.

He has held a number of official positions: he was Secretary of the Argentine Commission on the boundary with Chile from 1897 to 1898; under-Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture from 1898 to 1901; Chief of the Entomological Department of the same Ministry in 1901; Official of the *Defensa Agrícola* to combat the plague of locusts, from 1906 until 1912; Delegate of the Ministry of the Interior for the pacification of Indians, from 1912 until 1917. Besides these official posts he served as Editor of the Annals of the *Sociedad Rural* from 1889 to 1891; he was Editor-in-Chief of the weekly magazine *La Semana Rural* of Buenos Aires in 1894 and 1895, and member of the staff of various newspapers, among which were *La Mañana* of La Plata, *El Tiempo* of Buenos Aires, and *Unión* of Valparaíso.

During the year 1881 he made the

UCH ARRIBÁLZAGA	849
<p>to the Territory of Formosa ry Naturalist of the company Luis Fontana.</p> <p>ch Arribálzaga is the author ous articles on legal, economic ultural topics published in <i>La</i> <i>La Semana Rural</i> and other s, and of more than twenty of a scientific nature, notable hich is his <i>Catálogo de los</i> <i>el Río de la Plata</i> published in in of the National Academy es, Córdoba, 1881.</p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

850	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p style="text-align: center;">BALTASAR OLAECHEA Y ALCORTA</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Teacher</i></p> <p>BALTASAR OLAECHEA Y ALCORTA, son of Pedro Pablo Olaechea and Carmen Alcorta, was born on the twentieth of November, 1857, in the city Santiago del Estero and began his education there, but for his University course went to Buenos Aires where he obtained the degree of <i>Agrimensor</i> in 1895.</p> <p>Meantime, in his native province, he had entered upon his chosen profession of teacher in which he has had a long and varied experience and has risen to a high place: in 1893 he was appointed Teacher of Literature and History in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of Santiago del Estero; he served in administra-</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

Chairman of the Provincial
 f Education, Inspector of Edu-
 and Chief of the National Edu-
 Census; in 1901 he was ap-
 vice-Rector of the *Colegio Na-*
 f Santiago del Estero and re-
 he post until 1906 when he was
 upon to organize and act as
 of the new *Colegio Nacional* of
 es, Province of Buenos Aires.
 ne, he returned to Santiago del
 as Rector of the *Colegio Na-*
 here and served also as teacher
 ematics and geography, not only
Colegio, but also in the Normal

as held public positions of im-
 ; in 1887 he was Chief of the
 ial Topographical Department;
 Provincial Minister of Finance
 er Minister of Government,
 of the Board of Directors of
 k of the Nation and of the
 ge Bank; in 1901 National De-
 d in 1914 Director of the Cen-
 the Province.

852	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>He has written much in pamphl and in the daily press and has serv as editor of several newspapers in Province of Santiago del Estero, incl ing <i>El Pueblo</i> and <i>El Cívico</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

HICKEN	853
<p>CRISTÓBAL M. HICKEN</p> <p><i>Naturalist.</i></p> <p>CRISTÓBAL M. HICKEN was born on first of January, 1876, in the city Buenos Aires, where he studied in <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the University which granted him the degrees of Agrimensor and Doctor in Natural Sciences.</p> <p>His love for natural history and especially for botanical studies has carried him into almost every country on the American continent—in all of which he has added to his collection of leaches general "flora"—and has led him to give close and special study to the wonderfully rich zones of Tierra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, El Chaco, Misiones Territory and Neuquen.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

854	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>He has taught in the Normal School, the Military School and the University where he holds the Chair of Botany. He has been Inspector of Secondary Education; he has taken part in important scientific gatherings to which his contributions have added interest: he was a delegate to the Third Scientific Congress of South America, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1905, and to the IV Scientific Congress (First Pan-American Congress) of Santiago de Chile (1908) where he read his interesting study <i>origen y distribución de las polipocas argentinas</i> which was received with much applause.</p> <p>The greatest service which S. Hicken has lent to the scientific world is probably not in his activities in official posts at the schools and University or in his contribution to scientific gatherings or even through the publication of his botanical works but in the construction of the botanical museum called the <i>Darwinion</i> which has been built in the suburbs of Buenos Aires.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

HICKEN	855
<p>and on which he has spent a considerable portion of his fortune.</p> <p>He is the author of many articles and monographs of a strictly scientific character, and also of: <i>Helechos nuevos de la Argentina</i>, 1909; and <i>Chloris argentina</i>, 1910, which were published in Buenos Aires.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

856	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p style="text-align: center;">ATILIO CHIAPPORI</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Art critic; author</i></p> <p> ATILIO CHIAPPORI was born of Italian father and an Argentine mother on the seventh of June, 1880, in Buenos Aires, and there was educated in the School of the Saviour, which granted him his Bachelor's degree, and in the University where he studied Medicine for three years, but abandoned it in 1900 to devote himself to the literary career. His articles in the daily press and the magazines were popular; he won reputation also as a conversationalist and a leader in the endless discussions of art, style, form and method which are characteristic of youth in the life of the cafés in all Latin countries. </p> <p>He then accepted official employment</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Shapton



CHIAPPORI

857

from 1907 to 1911 he was Chief of the Department of Normal Schools in the Ministry of Justice and Education. In 1911 he was appointed Secretary of the National Museum of Fine Arts and during the same year and also in 1912 taught Spanish in the Normal School for Teachers. Since 1912 he has been a member of the Jury for the annual *Salons* and from 1909 until 1912 belonged to the staff of the daily *La Nación* as art critic.

In 1910, while holding his post in the Ministry of Justice and Education, he was appointed to go to Europe on a mission of propaganda and during his tour abroad gave lectures in Lisbon and other cities and wrote for various newspapers, among them *Il Secolo XIX* of Genoa and *Paris-Journal* of the French capital. Immediately upon returning to his country he founded and edited an art periodical called *Pallas* which contained articles by the best Spanish and Spanish-American writers, such as Juan Darío, Ricardo Rojas, Eduardo

AND MONOGRAPHS

V

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

Talero, Joaquín de Vedia and others.

In 1911 he taught for a short time as substitute-Professor of the History of Art in the National Academy of Fine Arts, and he has also lectured frequently on artistic subjects in the National Museum of Fine Arts.

In addition to a great number of articles, sketches and short stories in the newspapers and magazines, Sr. Chiapori has published the following books: *Borderland*, a series of stories, 1917; *La eterna angustia*, a novel, 1908; *La belleza invisible*, his first volume of comments on art, 1919. A volume of sketches of the artistic development of the last decade in Argentina is now in press under the title *El salón del Retiro*.

HISPANIC NOTES



Rosa Bajer de Casanova

ROSA BAZÁN DE CÁMARA

Authoress.

ROSA BAZÁN DE CÁMARA, the daughter of Vicente Bazán, was born in the town of La Rioja, the capital of the province of that name, was educated in the Sacred Heart School of Córdoba, married in Buenos Aires where she lives.

Señora Bazán de Cámara has contributed much to the intellectual movement among Argentine women: she has given many courses of lectures before the Council of Women, before various religious clubs and before audiences in the University of Buenos Aires, on Aesthetics and Greek Literature.

She has also written much, especially in the field of short stories, and a collection of these, entitled *Prados de oro*,

860	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Barcelona, 1919, has been received with an unusual measure of praise. She has now in press her lectures on Aesthetic and Literature.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





Alfred S. Hancock

BIANCHI	861
<p>REDO ANTONIO BIANCHI</p> <p><i>Writer; journalist.</i></p> <p>REDO ANTONIO BIANCHI, the son of Antonio Bianchi, an Italian settled in Argentina, and Rosa Sosa, an Argentine, was born on the sixth of April, 1904, in the city of Rosario, Province of Santa Fe. There he began his education in the primary schools and the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, but for his later student to Buenos Aires where he attended the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, which conferred him the Bachelor's degree, and the University which conferred the degree of Licenciado in Letters upon him in 1908.</p> <p>In 1904 to 1907 he was an accountant-journalist, belonging to the staff of José María Peña's <i>Diario Nuevo</i> and also to that of <i>La Prensa</i>, but upon</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

862 .	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>being appointed to a post in the Municipal Administration he abandoned his journalism to devote himself to his occupation. He is now the Secretary of an important Municipal Committee that of Estimate.</p> <p>But his literary temperament could not remain inactive, and in 1907 founded, together with Señor Roberto Giusti, <i>Nosotros</i>, considered the leading Argentine magazine, to which he is a regular contributor.</p>
V .	HISPANIC NOTES

LO CURATELLA MANES

Sculptor.

CURATELLA MANES, the son of Curatella, a son of Venossa. Curatella Manes, a native of Masquita was born on the fourteenth of December, 1891, in La Plata. One of his ancestors was a sculptor and at an early age Curatella Manes was determined to follow his vocation. He studied at the National Academy of Fine Arts in Buenos Aires, worked in the studio of Dresco and Correa Morales and showed so much promise that in 1910 the government gave him a scholarship which enabled him to study abroad. He went first to Florence and then on a leisurely journey, studied the museums of Paris, Madrid, London, Dresden, Rotterdam and other

cities. Still later he extended his studies to the sculpture of Egypt, the Orient and the ancient civilizations of the New World—the Aztec and Inca.

In 1914 he settled in Paris and there studied under Maurice Denis, Bourdell and Drisvier.

Meantime, beginning in 1911, he was exhibiting his work both in Europe and in Argentina, and though his works are not numerous they include some notable pieces. Among these are *Maternidad*, which is in the Polyclinic of La Plata; *Dr. Semprún*, a portrait bust, in the Muñiz Hospital; *Pensativa*, an ideal head; *Familia*, a group, and *Estudio*, which was awarded the Third Prize in the Buenos Aires Salon of 1919.

PIÑERO	865
<p>ANTONIO F. PIÑERO</p> <p><i>Publicist; physician.</i></p> <p>ANTONIO F. PIÑERO, the son of Juan and Carmen Peralta, a descendant of one of the most distinguished families of the Republic, was born in the town of Lobos, Province of Buenos Aires, and was educated in the school at the San José School and University. There he had a distinguished career and graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1884 with the highest rank and the Gold Medal for scholarship. He went on to Paris and received his achievement at the Sorbonne where also he won the first place and the Gold Medal.</p> <p>On his return to Argentina he entered upon a career of success, both in the practice of his profession and in</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

public life. As a physician he was appointed Head of the Scientific Congress in Paris in 1897 and was selected as physician to General Mitre, then the first citizen of Argentina, and retained the relation until the General's death in 1906. As a public man he has been active in journalism, as one of the advisers of *La Nación*, and also in legislation: he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1906 and there presented bills, several of which became law, on copyright, education, the care of children and the Behuco system of cremation.

Dr. Piñero has had a high reputation as an orator and has written forcibly and acceptably, both on scientific topics, including artificial lactation, and on biographical topics, such as the life and works of Don Emilio Mitre.





S. Harkness

MALBRÁN	867
<p>CARLOS MALBRÁN</p> <p><i>Physician.</i></p> <p>CARLOS MALBRÁN was born in Cata- a and was educated there in the ary School and the <i>Colegio Nacio-</i> out upon receiving his Bachelor's e went to Buenos Aires and en- the Faculty of Medicine which ed him the degree of Doctor of cine in 1887, after presenting his on <i>La patología del cólera.</i> om 1882 to 1886 he was Interne e or other of the hospitals of Bue- Aires; in 1887 he was appointed al Delegate of the Argentine Gov- ent to study and combat Cholera e Province of Mendoza and upon ing there was chosen by the local rnment to act as Chief for the De- ent of San Rafael.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

868	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Immediately after his return to Buenos Aires in 1889 he won the competition for the position of member of the Staff of the Emergency Hospital and during the same year became a member of the Committee for cleaning up the city of Buenos Aires. Three years later he was appointed Technical Inspector of Hygiene of the Municipal Board of Health, being at that time Chief of the Laboratory of the National Department of Hygiene.</p> <p>In 1892 he was sent to Europe as Argentine Delegate to study the use of serums in combating Tuberculosis, Diphtheria and on his return in 1894 was appointed Head of the National Deaf and Dumb Asylum.</p> <p>Besides these posts, Dr. Malbrán held that of Chief of the Delegation to study the Bubonic Plague in Paraguay in 1899. There he became infected, but as soon as he recovered he went on with his investigations. In 1900 he represented the Argentine Republic at the International Sanitary Convention</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

MALBRÁN	869
<p>Argentina, Uruguay and Para- n 1902 he was Chairman of the al Conference to combat Mala- 1903 he was a member of the al Conference of Hydrology; in he served on the Committee to administer the law providing day's rest in the week; in 1905 a member of the Committee to ne Ligni��res vaccine; in 1906 he airman of the National Confe- n Leprosy; in 1907 he was Pre- of the Board of Public Health city of Buenos Aires, and in member of the National Com- on Behring's Tulase-Lactine. i 1901 to 1909 Doctor Malbr��n member of the Argentine Com- on the international congresses nce, Medicine and Public Health n America, which met in San- Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Janeiro. In 1910 he was a mem- the Central Committee on ar- ents for the International Con- f Medicine and Hygiene in Bue-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

nos Aires and acted as Chairman of the section of Hygiene in the same Congress.

He has devoted himself to his profession, not seeking public office, but served from 1910 to 1919 as National Senator for Catamarca.

Dr. Malbrán has published many pamphlets on medical topics and is an active correspondent of important scientific publications in Europe. Ever since his early days as physician he has belonged to the Faculty of Medical Sciences, in which he has been titular Professor of Bacteriology, as well as Councillor and vice-Dean of the Faculty. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine.

BANCHS	871
<p>ENRIQUE BANCHS</p> <p><i>Poet.</i></p> <p>ENRIQUE BANCHS, one of the foremost poets of the present generation in Argentina, was born on the eighth of May, 1888, in Buenos Aires and educated there in the schools of the city.</p> <p>He recognized his vocation as poet at an early age and began writing verses when he was still a boy: at the age of sixteen he published his first volume, <i>Arcaes</i>, which, in spite of imperfections, demonstrated his gifts of imagination and his mastery of phrase. It reflected also his attitude toward life: simple, sincere, worshipful mood of expectation and delight in nature. Later books have shown a growing control over his instrument — an in-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

872	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>creasing delicacy and precision phrase and a greater clarity and celtude of thought. In 1908 he publis his second volume, entitled <i>El libro los elogios</i>; in 1909 appeared <i>El cabel del halcón</i> and in 1910 his fou volume, <i>La urna</i>, was issued — all b published in Buenos Aires. Since date Sr. Banchs has continued to tribute occasional poems to the mazines, but they have not been colle for publication in book form.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

FRANCESCHI	873
<p>GUSTAVO J. FRANCESCHI</p> <p><i>Clergyman; author.</i></p> <p> GUSTAVO J. FRANCESCHI, the son of Juan Franceschi and Cora Enriqueta Arier, was born on the twenty-eighth of July, 1881, in Paris, but was brought in his infancy to Argentina where he grew up and became a citizen. There also he was educated in the <i>Seminario Pontificio</i> of Buenos Aires where he studied from 1892 until 1904 and was ordained. </p> <p> Father Franceschi has devoted special attention to the problems of labor, labor unions, workmen's cooperative organizations, socialism, syndicalism and other modern forms of collectivism. He is regarded as an authority on these and allied topics on which he is sought as a lectures in other dioceses as wall as in that of Buenos Aires. </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

He is Professor of Psychology and of the History of Legal Institutions in the Catholic University of Buenos Aires; he is ecclesiastical adviser of the League for the Protection of Young Women, and served as technical adviser to the Catholic American Congress on Syndicalism held at Buenos Aires in 1919.

He has been active both as editor and writer: as editor he has had charge of the publications of the Argentine Catholic Union, including the Social Registry — a collection of information on matters of social interest — and the *Biblioteca Sociológica*; as writer he has produced a great number of articles and pamphlets on social and religious questions and, in addition to these, the following books: *La función social de la propiedad privada en la República Argentina*, 1917; *El espiritualismo en la literatura francesa contemporánea*, 1917; *La Iglesia y la democracia*, 1917; *Los centros de estudios sociales*, 1920.

WERNICKE	875
<p>ROBERTO WERNICKE</p> <p><i>Physician.</i></p> <p>ROBERTO WERNICK, the son of Robert- nicke and Ida Baltz, was born in Aires and while yet a child was o Germany, where he studied at iversity of Jena which granted e degree of Doctor of Medicine i, validated in Buenos Aires in</p> <p>1890 he was appointed Professor eral Pathology in the School of ne, a post which he held for seven years; he has been a mem- the Academy of Medicine, a r of the Council of the Medical President of the Argentine Club and President of the Aca- of Medicine.</p> <p>work which has made Dr. Wer-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

876	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p> nicke's name known in Argentina done in long years of study and teaching in the fields of bacteriology was the first Argentine physician to see the microbes under the lens of a microscope and was the first to declare war against those deadly and invincible enemies of man. Being the pioneer of Buenos Aires of anatomic-pathologic studies he taught pathological-histology and bacteriology, closely following the researches of European scientists as Pasteur and Koch. He established a laboratory in the premises of the <i>Ciudad Rural</i> which was attended by many physicians and students, which served not only for the study of human parasitology, but also for searches in cattle parasitology. </p> <p> In 1907, after many years of a productive career, he presented his resignation to the post he held in the Medical School and retired to private life to his private practice. No sooner had he expressed his wish to retire than a special committee was appointed </p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

WERNICKE	877
<p>public act of homage to the entist and on the thirtieth of 1907, a great meeting was held ior in the hall of ceremonies of cal School where he received a as Honorary Professor and an address containing the signa- many of his colleagues and</p> <p>held many honorific commis- was vice-President of the First dent of the Second Latin-Ame- gress; President of the Aca- Medicine; member of National of Hygiene, and Honorary of the <i>Sociedad Rural</i>.</p> <p>Wernicke has written short ohs on scientific subjects, such ncles, distomatosis, estrongi- actinomicosis, but has not pub- y books.</p>	
ID MONOGRAPHS	V

878	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p style="text-align: center;">ADOLFO NOCETI</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Physician; oculist</i></p> <p>ADOLFO NOCETI was born on the twenty-third of August, 1877, in the city of Buenos Aires and there was educated in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the University where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1909 on presenting his thesis entitled <i>Las ópticas</i>.</p> <p>Doctor Noceti has devoted himself strictly to his specialty and has won the foremost place among the oculists of Argentina. He has served as Head of the Clinic in the Medical School and since 1912 has been substitute-Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology.</p> <p>He has also written on topics connected with ophthalmology and is the author of <i>Tuberculosis del bulbo</i>; <i>Refracción ocular</i>, and <i>Blefanopatía</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

ZENÓN BUSTOS

Bishop.

ZENÓN BUSTOS, the son of Torcuato Bustos and Eufrasia Ferreyra, was born on the twenty-sixth of October, 1850, in the town of Punilla, Province of Córdoba, and was educated in the city of Córdoba, at the College of the Franciscans. He became a member of the Society, was ordained Priest in 1874 and began to teach in the College, where he occupied the chairs of Canon Law and Theology. During the later years of teaching he was interrupted by being summoned on three occasions to act as Guardian of the Convent of Córdoba. In 1905 he was appointed Bishop of Córdoba, but he has recently been obliged to relinquish his episcopal duties on reason of infirm health.

880	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Bishop Bustos has written much chiefly in the field of history to which he has devoted himself and in which he has produced many pamphlets and extensive work — the <i>Anales de la Universidad de Córdoba</i>, 2 vols., Córdoba 1912.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





Rodolfo Moreno

MORENO	881
<p>RODOLFO MORENO</p> <p><i>Public man; journalist.</i></p> <p>RODOLFO MORENO, a descendant of Mariano Moreno who was Secretary of the first Committee of Government of Argentina in 1810, was educated at the University of Buenos Aires where he obtained his degree of Advocate <i>summa cum laude</i> and presented a thesis on <i>Proteccionismo industrial</i>. He settled in the city of La Plata where he entered upon the practice of his profession and of politics. He occupied himself for a time also with journalism, being a member of the staff of <i>El Tiempo</i>, but set this aside when he was appointed Secretary to a section of the Supreme Court. He has done service in the academic world; in 1905 he was appointed Secretary and Professor</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

882	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>of Civil Law in the Law Faculty of University; in 1907 he was made Professor of Criminal Law in the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires and soon afterwards elected to Council.</p> <p>In 1907 the Government commissioned him to inspect the harbor of Plata and to visit the Patagonian ports with a view to establishing local customs-houses. Several years later he held the post of Minister of Public Works and Minister of Government in the Cabinet of the Province of Buenos Aires and in 1916 was elected National Deputy.</p> <p>In addition to his early relation with <i>El Tiempo</i> he was for a time editor of <i>La Argentina</i>; he has written many articles and is the author of two books, <i>La ley penal argentina</i>, Buenos Aires, 1903, and <i>Enfermedades de la poliemia argentina</i>, Buenos Aires, 1905.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

AGUIRRE	883
<p>EDUARDO AGUIRRE</p> <p><i>Civil Engineer.</i></p> <p>EDUARDO AGUIRRE, the son of Spanish ts, Marcelino Aguirre and Matilde squín, was born on the eighteenth April, 1857, in Buenos Aires and studied in the schools of the city and University, where he obtained his degree as Civil Engineer in 1878. In the same year he was appointed Professor of Mineralogy, Geology and Physics; in 1886 he was elected a mem- ber of the Academy of the Faculty of Science of which he served, during the years 1903 to 1906 as vice-Dean, Treas- urer, and Dean; in 1892 he was elected President of the Argentine Scientific Society and also appointed Professor of Geography in the Military School where he continued until 1889; in 1894</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

884	ARGENTINES ' OF ' TO-DAY
	<p>he was appointed Teacher of Physics in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and taught there until 1910, and in 1900 he taught Topography in the War College.</p> <p>Sr. Aguirre has held public positions of importance; in 1903 he served as Head of the Municipal Department of Public Works; from 1903 until 1916 he was Counsellor of the Municipal Government, and in 1916 he was appointed Secretary to the Municipal Department of Public Works.</p> <p>He has also executed engineering works: in 1883 he had charge of boring artesian wells, of the installation of running water and sewers in the city of La Plata and made the studies of the Sierra of Olavarria and Tandil constructing reservoirs.</p> <p>Though he has published no books he has written a number of pamphlets on geology and mineralogy.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

SÁNCHEZ SORONDO	885
<p>ATÍAS SÁNCHEZ SORONDO</p> <p><i>Jurisconsult; teacher.</i></p> <p>ATÍAS SÁNCHEZ SORONDO was born 1880 in the city of Buenos Aires where he grew up and was educated at the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1900. He has held official posts of importance: he served for a time as Secretary of the Committee on Legislation in the Chamber of Deputies; he was Secretary of the Fourth Pan-American Conference; Secretary of the Legation to Brazil; Member of the National Board of Education (1913), Director General of Schools for the Province of Buenos Aires. In the academic world his talents have been recognized by appointment to a professorship in the University and also</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>by election to the Council of the School.</p> <p>In 1908 he was entrusted by with the defence of her interests in suit with Bolivia.</p> <p>In 1918 he was elected National puty for the Province of Buenos , and sustained a vigorous oppositi the policies of President Yrigoyen.</p> <p>Dr. Sánchez Sorondo is the au of the <i>Código Rural</i> of the Provin Buenos Aires.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

EMILIO NARCISO CASARES

Man of affairs.

EMILIO NARCISO CASARES, the son of
 ente A. Casares and Maria Ignacia
 tinez, was born on the twenty-ninth
 April, 1848, in Buenos Aires and was
 ated there in the Parodi, the Ne-
 to and the English private Schools.
 rom 1889, when he joined his father
 re cattle business, his chief interests
 e been commercial and financial, but
 as served also in public positions:
 was a member of the Naval Com-
 sion in 1891 and 1892 and for three
 ods was a member of the Municipal
 ncil. "In 1903 he established in
 don the house of *Emilio N. Casa-*
e hijos which General Roca called
 piece of the fatherland." At this
 also Sr. Casares conducted a vi-

gorous and effective propaganda in the press for Argentina and her products. On two occasions he was commissioned by the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires to sign the documents for government loans.

He has served as Honorary President of the South-American Bank-Note Company and has been the representative of the Argentine Government on the board of directors of the Trasandine Railway in London. He was one of the eighteen founders of the Jockey Club of Buenos Aires.





Monseñor Miguel de Andrea

MIGUEL DE ANDREA

Bishop.

MIGUEL DE ANDREA was born on the fifth of July, 1877, in the town of Navarro, Province of Buenos Aires, famous as the place where Dorrego was shot (Dec. 13, 1828).

He dedicated himself to the Church and went for his early education to the Seminary of Buenos Aires. On completing the course there he went on to Rome where he studied in the Gregorian University, received his degree of Doctor of Ecclesiastical Law and was ordained Priest in 1899.

On his return to Buenos Aires he was first appointed Chaplain to the Monastery of the Dominican Monks of the Church of Santa Catalina de Sena, being made at the same time Private Secre-

tary to Archbishop Espinosa; in 1911 he was appointed Parish Priest of San Miguel to succeed Bishop Orzali who had been designated for the Diocese of Cuyo, and somewhat later took charge of the Workmen's Clubs and was one of the organizers of meetings in the streets and squares of the city. He was also one of the founders of the Argentine Catholic Union and promoted the great national collection for the poor.

In recognition of his energy and talents he was designated Bishop *in partibus* and consecrated on the eighteenth of June, 1920.

JOSÉ ANTONIO ESTEVES

Physician; teacher.

JOSÉ ANTONIO ESTEVES was born in Buenos Aires and educated there in the School of the Saviour, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he won his degree as Doctor in 1887, on presenting a thesis on *La sífilis y las enfermedades venéreas en Buenos Aires*, and won also the Gold Medal awarded annually for scholarship.

He gained his hospital experience as interne in the National Clinical Hospital and the Isolation Station, of which later he was made Assistant Physician.

He has specialized in nervous disorders; in 1889 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Nervous Ailments and Head of the Neurological Clinic; in 1907 he was made Professor Extra-

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	<p>ordinary, and in 1913 titular Professor of Clinical Neurology.</p> <p>Dr. Esteves is an occasional contributor to the professional journals, including the Annals of the Medical Society of Buenos Aires, and <i>Presse Medicale</i> and <i>Iconographie de la Semaine</i> of Paris.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





Josephine

MITRE

JORGE A. MITRE

Journalist.

JORGE A. MITRE, the son of Adolfo and Angélica Méndez and grand-son of the famous soldier, statesman and author, General Bartolomé Mitre, born on the third of July, 1884, in the city of Buenos Aires. There also he was educated at the School of the Law and the University where he graduated in Law.

He chose journalism for his profession, and, after a voyage to Europe, entered the office of the well known daily paper of Buenos Aires *La Nación* which was founded by his grandfather in 1870, and has since devoted himself entirely to the paper of which he is now Director.

RAMÓN GÓMEZ

Minister of the Interior

RAMÓN GÓMEZ was born in the colonial city of Córdoba and was educated there in the schools and the University.

On receiving his degree as Advocate he removed to Santiago del Estero where he began his two-fold career as lawyer and public man. In 1904 he had returned to Córdoba and, on the occasion of the Revolution of that year, was appointed Chief of Police of the city.

In 1916 he presided over the Radical Convention which nominated for President Hipólito Yrigoyen and for vice President Pelagio B. Luna, and on the success of the ticket was appointed Minister of the Interior, a post which he still holds. In 1917 he was the Radical Candidate for Governor of the Province of Santiago del Estero.

SICARDI	895
<p>FRANCISCO A. SICARDI</p> <p><i>Physician; writer.</i></p> <p>FRANCISCO A. SICARDI was born in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated in the schools and university which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883 on presentation of his thesis on <i>Las mas</i>.</p> <p>Five years later he was appointed director of the Hospital for Contagious diseases in Flores which he conducted so acceptably that the People's Committee presented him a gold medal for his services.</p> <p>In 1891 he was appointed substitute director of Clinical Medicine in the city; in 1898 he was made titular director, and in 1915 was retired with honor after serving as a member</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

of the Academy and of th
of the Medical School.

In addition to many profes
ticles and monographs, Dr. S
written the following books:
traño, poems, 1894; *Hacia la*
tragedy in verse, 1903; *Pera*
La canción del insomnio, 191
a collection of dramatic pieces
of which were published i
Aires.

BAHÍA	897
<p>MANUEL BENJAMÍN BAHÍA</p> <p><i>Civil Engineer.</i></p> <p>MANUEL BENJAMÍN BAHÍA was born in Buenos Aires and educated there in the schools of the city and her University; where he studied in the Faculty of Physical and Mathematical Sciences and graduated with the title of Civil Engineer in the year 1883.</p> <p>In 1885 he was appointed Professor of Physics in the Faculty of Engineering. In 1889, after the death of Doctor Manuel Puiggari, he was appointed titular academic member of the same Faculty. In 1891 he received his appointment as member of the Superior Council of the University; from August, 1902, to May, 1906, he was Director General of the Schools of the Province of Buenos Aires and President of the Gen-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

eral Council of Education of the same province; in 1911 he was made Director General of Secondary Education.

Among his most important acts while in charge of the provincial schools were the creation of the School Medical Inspection, the project for educational reform in the Province of Buenos Aires, and the completion of a census.

He is the author of: *Lecciones de física superior*, 1886; *Conferencias sobre electrotécnica*, 1887; *Lecciones sobre acústica*, 1890; *Curso de electrotécnica*, 1894; *Los telégrafos en la República Argentina*, 1891; *Tratado de física general* (various editions), 1896-1907; *Las unidades*, 1890; all published in Buenos Aires.



Juan Alvarez

ALVAREZ	899
<p>JUAN ALVAREZ</p> <p><i>Lawyer; teacher; writer.</i></p> <p> AN ALVAREZ, the son of Serafín ez and Felipa Arqués, was born town of Gualeguaychú on the third ptember, 1878. His early education leted, he entered the University of os Aires from which he graduated 98 with the degree of Doctor of rudence. </p> <p> 913 he was appointed Federal Judge osario, where he also served as tor of the Third Municipal Census Founder and First Director of the ntine Library. </p> <p> Alvarez is a Corresponding Mem- of the History and Numismatics of Buenos Aires. </p> <p> Professor of History in the <i>Cole-</i> </p>	
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	<p><i>gio Nacional</i> of Rosario, a post he has held since 1916, he has p researches into the history of th vince: Among his published worl <i>Orígenes de la música argentina</i>, <i>Ensayo sobre la Historia de San</i> 1910; <i>Tercer censo municipal d</i> <i>sario</i>, 1910; <i>Estudio sobre las g</i> <i>civiles argentinas</i>, 1914, awarde national prize in the competition year; <i>Valores aproximados de a</i> <i>monedas hispano-americanas, año</i> <i>al 1771</i>, 1917, presented before th tory and Numismatics Club; <i>El</i> <i>ma de Buenos Aires en la Repúbli</i> <i>entina</i>, 1919.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

VALLEE	901
<p>TOMÁS VALLÉE</p> <p><i>Brigadier General.</i></p> <p>TOMÁS VALLÉE, the son of Jorge Vallée and María Cavanagh, was born in San Martín de Areco on the first of January, 1871, and received his education in the <i>Academia Británica</i>, the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the <i>Escuela Militar</i> of Buenos Aires.</p> <p>Beginning his military career as a cadet in 1885, he rose successively to Corporal, Sergeant in 1886, Second Lieutenant in 1888, First Lieutenant in 1890, Captain in 1895, Major in 1899, Lieutenant Colonel in 1904, Colonel in 1907, and Brigadier General in 1913.</p> <p>During this period he held many important appointments: he was a member of the Chilean Boundary Commission of 1905, in command of the forces which constructed the highway between Ge-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

neral Acha and Chos Malal in 1898; Member of the Commission on Armaments in Europe from 1898 to 1901; Delegate for the Chilean Compact May, 1902; Professor of Artillery at the School of War, 1904-05; Director of the Artillery School, 1905-09; Chief of the Secretary's Office in the Ministry of War in 1906; member of the Military Mission to the United States in 1907; Inspector of Artillery, 1909-1910; Military Delegate to the Chilean Centennial celebration in 1910; Military *Attaché* of the Argentine Embassy in Brazil, 1910; Head of the Military Cabinet from 1913 to 1915; and Quartermaster General, 1915-1916.

General Vallée is the author of *Reglamento de tiro de Armas portátiles*, 1907; *Reglamento de tiro de Artillería*, 1908; *Aclaraciones*, 1909; *Resolución de Temas*, (2 vols.) 1912.

He is a member of the Jockey Club, the Military Club, the Equestrian Club, the *Círculo de Armas*, the Mar del Plata Club, and the Ocean Club.



J. L. Jones

LUGONES	903
<p>LEOPOLDO LUGONES</p> <p><i>Author; poet.</i></p> <p>OPOLDO LUGONES, the son of San-Lugones and Custodia Argüello, born on the thirteenth of June, in the village of Río Seco, Province of Córdoba. There, in the city of Córdoba, he had his primary education and entered the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> where he continued until the fourth year. He was only sixteen years old when, irresistibly attracted to the literary career which he then thought could be attained in journalism, he entered the staff of the daily paper <i>El Interior</i>, of Córdoba—edited by Doctor Figueroa Alcorchagano. Some years later was to be the president of Argentina—and there made conspicuous a success from the very</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

first, that his colleagues predicted his future triumphs.

The provincial environment was, however, too narrow for him, and in 1895, when he was twenty-two years of age and had been active in journalism for six years, he removed to the Capital and joined the staff of *El Tiempo*.

Two years later he was appointed to an official position in the Postal and Telegraph service, where he was promoted to be Inspector and finally Chief Inspector a post which he retained until 1900; from 1900 to 1902 he was Inspector of Secondary and Normal Education and from 1902 to 1904 he was acting General Inspector.

Meantime he was adding to his reputation as a writer of prose and verse which was eagerly read by the public and sought by the publishers of newspapers and magazines.

In 1906 he made his first voyage to Europe, visiting France, Germany, Sweden and Norway. Again in 1911 he left for Europe and established his resi-

LUGONES

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n Paris, where during the first of 1914 he founded *La Revue uricaine* a periodical which from t number won much popular . It contained articles by some of st-known writers of France, them the former Prime Minis- Georges Clemenceau. The pub- only reached its seventh num- fore it was interrupted by the War. Lugones then returned to Aires where he joined the dis- ed group which made a cam- gainst German Imperialism and or of the Allied Cause in the

15 he was appointed Director of ional Library for Teachers, and lished much for the good of the on: when he accepted the post, rary was visited by 23,000 per- arly; in 1919 that number was an doubled. He has also greatly ed the Children's Section.

ig two years, 1915 and 1916, he aesthetics in the National Uni-

ND MONOGRAPHS

V

versity of La Plata and he is a member of the National Academy of Sciences of Córdoba.

Sr. Lugones has won a high place in the esteem of his fellow countrymen among whom he is frequently reckoned as a great intellectual force. He has gained a reputation as a poet, a naturalist, a scientist, and an orator. His work in other fields has been that rather of a popularizer than an original thinker. As a poet he has commanded attention by works which have called forth a world of critical comment. The first of these *Las montañas del oro*, Buenos Aires, 1897, was the book of a young man: it is marked by great force and an equal disregard for rule and tradition, much of it being in effect *vers libre*; his second book, *Los crepúsculos del jardín*, 1905 on the other hand, is a collection of delicate and almost entirely conventional verses; his third volume *Lunario sentimental*, 1909, revealed another phase of the author, for in this he found expression for the spirit of revolt again

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for the love of the simple and All of these aspects of poetry ed, more mature and chastened, fourth volume, *Odas seculares*, which his powers as a poet are vealed and in which there are hich merit high praise. His two olumes *El libro fiel*, 1915 and *de los paisajes*, 1917, add no nents to his artistic attainment. is written, in addition to many a long list of books on many

It includes besides the poems mentioned: *La reforma edu-*, a polemic; *El imperio jesuític-* historical essay, 1914; *La guerra* 1905; *Las fuerzas extrañas*, a gical essay, 1906; *Piedras limi-* 1910; *Prometeo*, 1910; *Didáctica*, *istoria de Sarmiento*, 1910; *Elo-* *Ameghino*, 1915; *El ejército de* 1, 1915; *El payador*, 1916; *Mi* *ncia*, a collection of articles on opean War, 1917; *La torre de* a, more war articles and addres-; *Las Industrias de Atenas*, 1919.

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CECILIA GRIERSON

Phys

CECILIA GRIERSON was born twenty-second of November, 1861, in Buenos Aires, studied in the English schools of the city and entered the Normal School from which she graduated in 1878. In 1882 entered the *Colegio Nacional* where she obtained the Bachelor's degree and passed on to the Medical School from which she was graduated in 1885, the first Argentine woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Meantime, from the year 1873 she had been teaching: from 1873 to 1878 she was a teacher at Entre Ríos and after graduating from the Normal School in Buenos Aires, she took a special course in practical education at the same

GRIERSON	909
<p>ater on she became a lecturer; during the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, she was a teacher in the evening schools in Buenos Aires and in 1883 she was appointed assistant in Histology to the Faculty of Medicine, which position she held until 1888. From 1886 until 1891 she was assistant in Micrography at the Hospital and held this post during the epidemic of cholera in 1886; she became a staff Physician at the Adavia Hospital; in 1886, under the direction of the Argentine Medical Association, she organized a School for Nurses which received official recognition in 1891—the first school of its kind established in Argentina. After receiving her medical degree she was assigned to the Women's Ward of the Roque Hospital, became Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Mothers and in 1892 founded the Argentine First-Aid Society. In 1899 she was a member of the Women's Conference of London of which she became honorary vice-President. While in Lon-</p>	
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don she was asked by the Minister of Public Instruction to study the institutions of domestic science, vocational employment for women and others connected with the practical training of women. As a result of these studies she published: *Educación técnica de la mujer*. In London she was present at the Congress for the Blind and the first Eugenetic Conference. In 1907 she was appointed Professor in the Lyceum of Women and gave the first courses in Domestic Science at this school; in 1911 she became President of the International Women's Congress, and in 1916 retired from active work.

Among the more extensive of her publications are: *Guía de la enfermera*, *Primeros auxilios en casos de accidentes*, and *Masaje práctico*.

JOSE A PRIAS

Lawyer.

JOSE A. PRIAS, the son of Filadelfo and Rosalia Zalcba, was born in the city of Tucuman where he is student in the Colegio Nacional. He entered the Law School of the city of Buenos Aires. There he had his graduation in 1921 with a *cum laude* del pago de las obligac.

1922 he was appointed Secretary of National Supreme Court, an office he held until 1923, during which time his recognized authority in view of constitutional law brought in 1923 an appointment as *asesor* to Sr. H. Figueroa, who had been dismissed, in consequence of the summary proceedings of that year in

Catamarca, Provisional Federal Governor of the Province. A similar appointment carried him to San Juan during the Intervention of 1907.

Upon frequent and persistent requests, Dr. Frías retired from the bench to occupy the post of Connsel to the Buenos Aires and Rosario and the Central Argentine Railroads of which, on the resignation of Guillermo White, he became President of the local Board of Directors, serving also on the Directorate of the Pacific Railroad, a position which he continues to hold.

Dr. Frías is a charter member of the Bar Association. He has written a number of legal works: *Recapitulación de leyes y códigos de justicia federal dictadas hasta el 30 de junio de 1905, concordadas y anotadas*, an important contribution to Argentine legal bibliography; *Código Penal y de procedimientos en lo criminal ante la Justicia Federal de la Capital y territorios nacionales*, Buenos Aires, 1904, and a *Repertorio de Derecho comercial*.

GÓMEZ

CARLOS F. GÓMEZ

Lawyer; public official.

CARLOS F. GÓMEZ, was born in 1867 in the city of Santa Fé, where he received his early education. Later he entered the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires and there obtained his degree in 1889.

Returning to his native province, he entered the field of journalism in which he remained until his election as National Representative in 1898. This post he held until 1901 during which time he served on the Legislative Committee of which he was Secretary in 1899, and the Commission on Legislation. Among the bills he presented during this period were those for the authentication of documents by the Provincial Courts of Ap-

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peal and one on exemptions and pensions.

In 1903 he retired from the Legislature to make a voyage to Europe, but in 1910 he was again elected Deputy. During this term of office he served on the Committee on Judicial Investigations, was active in the discussions of modifications in the Mining Code, and presented bills for the legal representation in Argentina of foreign stock companies, the establishment of schools in Rosario and Rafaela, and the naturalization of foreigners. In 1913, although his term of office did not expire until the following year, he retired to accept the appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile offered him by President Sáenz Peña, a post which he occupied until 1919.



Rafael Herrera Vegas

HERRERA VEGAS

MAEL HERRERA VEGAS

Lawyer; land-owner.

MAEL HERRERA VEGAS, the son of Mael Herrera Vegas, a Venezuelan, was born in 1868 in Caracas but was educated in Buenos Aires at the Law School of the University from which he received his degree of Doctor in 1892 for a thesis on *Derechos hereditarios por casada*.

He began his career as practitioner and soon afterwards received an appointment on the Consultative Committee in Buenos Aires of the Argentine Bank Council; this was followed by an appointment as President of the Provincial Mortgage Bank in Buenos Aires; he also served on the Board of the Provincial Bank, and he became President of the Na-

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	<p>tional Mortgage Bank, a position he held until the current year, 192</p> <p>In 1913 he was made Counsel the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires where at the present he holds the chair of Roman Law. He is also Delegate to the Upper University Council from the Faculty of Ecclesiastical Sciences.</p> <p>These duties, however, have not prevented him from taking an active interest in stock-raising, and the <i>Lammanas</i> ranch which he owns with his brother Dr. Marcelino Herrera is a model establishment which has produced many prize-winning animals.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



José León Pagano

PAGANO	917
<p>JOSÉ LEÓN PAGANO</p> <p><i>Dramatist; teacher; artist.</i></p> <p>LEÓN PAGANO, the son of Agustino and Angela Rovissain, was the twentieth of January, 1878, in Buenos Aires, but was educated at the National Academy of Milan, Italy, and the Buenos Aires Art School.</p> <p>From 1905 to 1908 he was Professor of Literature in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of Buenos Aires, and since 1913 has held the Chair of History and Aesthetics in the National Academy of Fine Arts.</p> <p>A painting by Sr. Pagano, now hung in the Art Museum in Buenos Aires, was awarded a gold medal at the San Paulo Exposition in 1915.</p> <p>In 1914 he was made an Honorary</p>	
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Member of the Royal Academy of Florence.

As a dramatist and theatrical director Sr. Pagano has achieved a prominent position in Argentine literary and artistic circles. Among his plays may be mentioned *Más allá de la vida* and *Almas que luchan* which have enjoyed a notable success both upon the stage and in their printed form. Since 1919 he has acted as Artistic Director of the Pagano-Ducasse Dramatic Company where his efforts have met with favorable comment.

In addition to his dramatic works he is the author of various volumes of criticism, travel and other essays, which include *El santo, el filósofo y el artista*, 1918; *La balada de los sueños*, *Al través de la España literaria*, *La ofrenda*, and *Bárbaros y europeos*.



Miss Mary de Souza

DORREGO DE UNZUÉ	919
<p>INÉS DORREGO DE UNZUÉ</p> <p><i>Philanthropist.</i></p> <p>[INÉS DORREGO DE UNZUÉ, the daughter of Luis Dorrego and Enriqueta Leizaola, whose names are to be found in the bright pages of Argentina's history, was born on the twenty-seventh of May, 1870, in the city of Buenos Aires. There she was educated at home by private teachers.</p> <p>She married Saturnino J. Unzué, but has no children and has been free therefore to devote herself to works of charity and beneficence in which she has done distinguished service: she is a member of many charitable societies and a generous supporter of asylums, schools and institutions for the sick and the poor; for a number of years she has been active in the United</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

CARLOS MANUEL RAMALLO

Railroad manager; teacher.

CARLOS MANUEL RAMALLO, the son of Dionisio Ramallo and Zenobia Rodriguez, was born in the city of Córdoba on the second of July, 1873. His early education was received in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires, from which he entered the Engineering School of the University and received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1896.

While still a student in 1891 he was appointed Clerk of the Section on Proceedings of the Criminal Court under Dr. Ramón Pizarro, from which he passed, after an interval of a year and half, to serve under Dr. Ramón T. Igueredo, at that time Judge of the Commercial Court. Six months later he

RAMALLO	925
<p>re appointment of Assistant to ation Commission of the Fede- tal.</p> <p>reater portion of Sr. Ramallo's s, however, has been in the field ad administration in which he many positions of importance: he was appointed Inspector in road Administration where he ntil the following year when he Technical Inspector of Roads r Engineer of the Second Class. st, 1896, he became a member National Board of Engineers in apacity he served on the Com- for the study of the Bolivian . With the completion of this esumed his duties in the Admi- n office where he became En- of the First Class in 1898 and Chief in the following year. he was appointed Chief Engi- charge of construction of the dine Railraod from La Toma to olores with the completion of 1 1905 he became General Ma-</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

nager of the line. In 1908 he was made Manager *pro tem.* of the North Central Railroad from which he passed two years later to the post of Chief Engineer of the National Railroad Administration Office. In June 1910 he accepted the appointment of Chief of Railroad Development, a post which he resigned in 1917 to become General Railroad Manager, until his retirement from public life in the following year.

In conjunction with his active public duties Sr. Ramallo has held since 1915 the chair of Transportation and Rates in the School of Economics of the University.

He is the author of many treatises on subjects related to his profession, including his *Memoria sobre el valor económico de la zona ferroviaria dependiente de Rosario y su crecimiento eventual debido a la construcción del puerto*, which was submitted as a report of his investigation of this question at the request of the National Government.

ONELLI	927
<p>CLEMENTE ONELLI</p> <p><i>Naturalist; teacher.</i></p> <p>CLEMENTE ONELLI the son of Victor and Ester Guidi was born in on the twenty-second of August, he studied in the Royal Lyceum i of Rome from 1877 to 1885 1886 took a brief course under ulty of Sciences of Rome.</p> <p>ame to Argentina and in 1888 ced in charge of the geological of the Museum of La Plata. he made many journeys for pose of obtaining information Museum; in 1896 he was at- to the commission for settling ndary dispute between Argenti- Chile and became general secre- this commission which position until 1902; in the following year</p>	
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928	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>he was in charge of the Bureau of Information on Public Lands under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, and in 1904 he was appointed Professor in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and Director of the Zoological Garden, a post which he still retains.</p> <p>Besides his numerous articles and pamphlets, he has published the following: <i>Trepando los Andes</i>, 1904; <i>Atlas de mamíferos argentinos</i>, 1913, in collaboration; <i>Hagiografía argentina</i>, 1915; <i>Alfombras y tejidos criollos</i>, 1916. He is the editor and leading contributor to the <i>Revista del Jardín Zoológico</i>, of which sixteen volumes have appeared.</p> <p>He organized the company <i>Onelli Limitada</i> which specializes in the manufacture of hand-made carpets with original native decorations.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





General De Rozatis

DE ROGATIS	929
<p>CUAL DE ROGATIS</p> <p><i>Musician.</i></p> <p>DE ROGATIS, the son of Vi- ogatis and Filomena Porcella, ated from Italy with their 883 and settled in Argentina, n Naples on the seventeenth 81.</p> <p>he entered the Conservatory of Buenos Aires where he der Carlos Marchal, Julian Williams, Melani and Díaz Al-</p> <p>1896 he obtained his diplo- mentary Teacher of the vio- 8 he received the highest ho- is musical ability at the Con- in 1899 he won first honors usic; in 1902, the highest ho- chestral composition, and in highest honors for musical n.</p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

930	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>In 1904 he was named Senior Instructor of Music at the Conservatory and the same year became a member of governing board of the school; in 1905 he was placed in charge of the musical programmes of the National Centennial Exposition, and at the present time he is a teacher in the Normal School and the National Institute for the Blind.</p> <p>He has received many marks of appreciation in his profession and has distinguished himself both as an instructor and a composer.</p> <p>Among his compositions which have been received with favor are <i>Afío Zeto, tragedia griega</i> presented in Colon theatre in 1915 and <i>Huemac, drama lírico</i> in 1916, which has been presented in various opera houses throughout South America and in Rome under the personal direction of the author; he has also written organ music which has met with the general approval of critics who have especially praised <i>Oratorio laico</i> and <i>Paisaje otoñal</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

ROFFO	931
<p>ANGEL H. ROFFO</p> <p><i>Physician.</i></p> <p>H. ROFFO, the son of Juan born in 1882 in Buenos Aires was educated in the schools of the University. There he won as Doctor in 1910 and was the Medical School prize for on <i>El Cáncer</i> which was furnished by publication at the ex-University.</p> <p>fo had already, while a student, published another paper on cells and forth made Cancer his speciality.</p> <p>rapid advancement in his field and held many posts of importance in the National Department of Health, the Medical School, the Museo de los Españoles. He is at present</p>	
MONOGRAPHS	V

932	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>present substitute-Profesor of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School</p> <p>The list of his publications is a long one, and includes several works on the subject of which the most important is <i>La vida experimental</i>, Buenos Aires, 1915</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





Julián Barraquero

BARRAQUERO	933
<p>ULIÁN BARRAQUERO</p> <p><i>Lawyer.</i></p> <p> ULIÁN BARRAQUERO, the son of Francisco Barraquero and Gertrudis Gutiérrez was born in the year 1856 in the city of Mendoza and had his early education at the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of his city, but in 1874 he entered the school of the University of Buenos Aires from which he received his degree in 1878 with a thesis on <i>Exposición y práctica de la ley constitucion argentina</i> which won the praise of the Academy. </p> <p> Returning to his native province he was in 1879 appointed Teacher in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> of Mendoza, and elected the same year Provincial Minister of the Interior and of Finance, a position which he held until 1881 when, in </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

company with Dr. Moisés Lucigui founded *El Ferrocarril*. During his term of office he was influential in the revision of the constitution, the enactment of laws for irrigation, freedom of the press, primary education, and the publication of annual reports.

On leaving the Ministry he returned to his professorial duties until he received an appointment as Judge of the Criminal Court of the Province of Buenos Aires in 1883. Since that time he has held many public offices of importance; in 1885 he was appointed First Secretary of the Civil and Commercial Court of Buenos Aires, serving on the Commission for Revising the Constitution; he drew up the present constitution of the Province; in 1890 he again became Minister of Finance of Mendoza; in 1891 he was a member of the Civic Convention at Rosario; in 1892 he became Provincial Deputy for Mendoza and in 1895 Governor of the same province.

In 1898 he went to Buenos Aires.

BARRAQUERO	935
<p> al Deputy, an office which he until 1910, serving on important ttees, including the Legislative ittee in 1899, the Finance Com- in 1901, and the Committee on Works in 1902-04. He was re- ble. for the introduction of laws to t the wine industry, to reorganize rgentine National Bank and the al Mortgage Bank, to create Fe- Courts of Appeal; and to provide al registration of property. He istorical in bringing about the ercial Treaty with Chile in 1909. </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

FRANCISCO LATZINA

Statistician

FRANCISCO LATZINA was born in the city of Brun, Moravia, on the second of April, 1843, but soon after his birth his parents removed to Buenos Aires where he grew up and was educated.

The public services of Dr. Latzina began in 1872 when he was appointed Instructor in Mathematics in the *Escuela Nacional* of Catamarca; in 1873, 1874, he was Assistant in Astronomy at the Observatory in Córdoba and in 1875, Lecturer in Mathematics at the School of Mining in Catamarca; from 1876 to 1880 he was Professor of Mathematics at the University of Córdoba and from 1880 to 1916, a period of thirty-six years, he has been in charge of the National Bureau of Statistics.

LATZINA	937
<p>had important duties in relation nus: he was one of the direc- ie census of 1881 of the provin- enos Aires, of the school-census of the Republic, of the census of the city of Buenos Aires, of is of National Property in 1888 a leading part in the census of rs up to 1916.</p> <p>a member of the National of Sciences of Córdoba, Ho- Member of the Royal English Society, Member of the ical Society of Paris, of the onal Institute of Statistics, of mercial Geographical Society , of the Statistical Society of nd Corresponding Member of onal Historical Society of Ve- and of many other Historical raphical societies.</p> <p>Paris Exposition in 1889, he rded a Gold Medal and two edals for his works and at the Exposition he received a diplo- medal; he has received foreign</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

decorations—the Iron Crown of Austria-Hungary, and the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy; he is also an official of the French Academy and has the Honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Córdoba.

As a writer, Dr. Latzina has published pamphlets on many subjects and is the author of the following books: *Censo escolar de la República Argentina correspondiente a 1883*; *Virutas y astillas*, 2 volumes, 1885, 1889; *Géographie de la République Argentine*, Paris, 1890; *L'agriculture et l'élevage dans la République Argentine*, Paris, 1889; *La mortalidad en 18 ciudades argentinas*, 1890; *Diccionario geográfico argentino*, third edition, 1899, and *Suplemento al Diccionario geográfico argentino*, third edition, 1908.





Ángel Estrada

ANGEL ESTRADA

Man of letters.

ANGEL ESTRADA was born in Buenos Aires on the twentieth of September, 1872, of distinguished family. He is the son of Angel Estrada, nephew of José Manuel Estrada, the famous Catholic leader, and descendant of Don Santiago de Liniers, Count of Buenos Aires and Viceroy of Río de la Plata—the region which is now Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay—who was shot by the Argentines in the revolutionary struggles of 1810.

Angel Estrada was educated in his native city and received his degree of Doctor of Laws in the University. Soon afterwards he began to teach in the *Collegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires and has continued there until the present time. Meanwhile, in 1914, he was elected a

member of the Academy of Philosophy and Letters in the University of Buenos Aires and in 1918 was chosen a member of the Council.

Apart from this academic relation, Dr. Estrada has no distractions from the literary life which he has chosen and which has borne fruit in a worthy list of books. The first volume which came from his pen was, as is natural, a book of verse, *Ensayos*. This was followed by *Cuentos*, a collection of tales, and *Los espejos*, a second book of verse. In 1900 he issued *El color y la piedra*, in 1902, *Formas y espíritus*, and in 1903 *La voz del Nilo*, three books of travel; in 1906 he published *Redención* and in 1910, *La Ilusión*, two novels; in 1911 he issued two other volumes, *Caleidoscopio* and *Visión de paz*, after which he produced three more novels—*Cadoreto*, in 1914, *Las tres gracias*, in 1916, and *El triunfo de las rosas*, in 1918. In addition he has published two other volumes of verse, *Alma nómada* in 1902 and *Huerto armonioso*, in 1908.

IANO DE VEDIA Y MITRE

Writer; teacher.

IANO DE VEDIA Y MITRE, the son of the famous statesman, soldier and author Bartolomé Mitre, was born in 1880 in the city of Buenos Aires. He was educated in the University of Buenos Aires. He received his degree as Doctor of Law in 1903 on presenting a thesis on *El régimen del Ministerio* to his distinguished grandfather stood

years later he was appointed professor in the High School of Commerce and in 1908 won the post of sub-Professor of History in the University of Buenos Aires where he now holds also the post of substitute-Professor of Constitutional Law in the Law School and Professor of the Interpretation

942	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>of the Constitution in the School of Economics.</p> <p>Dr. de Vedia y Mitre is the author <i>Cuestiones de educación y de crítica</i> 1907; <i>El deán Funes en la historia argentina</i>, 1909; <i>Historia argentina</i>, 1910; <i>El gobierno del Uruguay</i>, 1917.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

WSON DE DELLEPIANE	943
<p>RAWSON DE DELLEPIANE</p> <p><i>Physician.</i></p> <p>RAWSON DE DELLEPIANE, the Argentine woman to receive the Doctor in Medicine, and one leaders in the women's movement Republic, was educated in Buenos Aires and there won her degree in University in 1892 when she presented her thesis on <i>La higiene de la</i></p> <p>as serving as a student in the Hospital at the time of the Revolution of 1890 and rendered valuable service to the Revolutionary cause attending the wounded. When she obtained permission at her first attempt to enter the Park, where several had been killed or wounded, she was one of the members of the staff of the</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

944	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Clinical Hospital to accompany her and thus succeeded and there gave aid so noteworthy that Leandro N. Alem, the leader of the revolutionists, sent her a gold watch and a letter of thanks as an expression of appreciation.</p> <p>In 1891 she was married to Doctor Manuel Dellepiane, a fellow student at the University.</p> <p>In 1912 she was appointed School Physician: she has served for nine years in the National Department of Hygiene, and she has held the position of School Inspector. She has also taken an effective part in reforms: to her is due the establishment of the Vacation Colony in Uspallata, the improvement of the hours of school attendance, and practical instruction in domestic economy.</p> <p>In 1910, in one of the Centenary Congresses, she proposed the revision of those sections of the Civil Code which refer to women's rights.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





Francisco Lavelle

LAVALLE	945
<p>FRANCISCO P. LAVALLE</p> <p><i>Chemist; teacher.</i></p> <p>FRANCISCO P. LAVALLE grew up and was educated in the city of Buenos Aires. He studied in the now extinct Faculty of the Humanities, in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and in the Medical School of the University where he received his degree of Doctor in Pharmacy on presenting a thesis entitled <i>Las aguas corrientes de la ciudad de Buenos Aires</i>. He was founded and was the first Head of the Chemical Department in the National Institute of Health; he was Head of the Chemical Laboratory of the Army, and was in charge of the Water Department of the City of Buenos Aires. He has served on several occasions of the Society of Chemists; he has been vice-President of the Sanitary Board, and Sanitary Director of the Argentine Scientific</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

Society; he served on the Commissions on the Argentine Pharmacopia, on Refuse and Cremating Plantas, and on Animal Foods; he represented his country in the Chemical Congresses of Russia in 1906, of London in 1909 and in the White Cross Congresses of Paris and Rome in 1909.

Dr. Lavalle has had a long career as a teacher, beginning in the *Colegio Nacional* and continuing in the Medical School where he teaches Analytic Chemistry; he is also a member of the Academy of the Veterinary School which he has served as a member of the Council, vice-Dean and as its representative in the Upper Council of the University.

In addition to many scientific monographs, he has written several text-books, such as his *Manual de química inorgánica* and *Manual de análisis clínicos, químicos y biológicos*. His *Estudio químico sobre el fermento del cardo de Castilla* was awarded a Gold Medal by the Medical Faculty.

CANALE	947
<p>HUMBERTO CANALE</p> <p><i>Civil Engineer; teacher.</i></p> <p>HUMBERTO CANALE was born in 1876 in the city of Buenos Aires where he attended the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the University, from which he graduated in 1900 with the degree of Civil Engineer. After leaving the University he entered at once on the practice of his profession, and at the same time the position of Chief Engineer of Public Works. He served on a special committee to improve the navigation of the Upper Parana, and was later in charge of the installation of luminous buoys on the same river.</p> <p>In 1908 he was made Chief Engineer of the Buenos Aires Port works, a position in which his extensive know-</p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

ledge and ability were so well demonstrated that he was soon appointed Director General of Navigation and Ports.

In addition to these activities, Sr. Sarralde has held for many years the post of Assistant Professor of Agricultural Hydraulics in the Engineering School of the University of which he is now a Counsellor.

He is the author of many papers and reports on irrigation and port construction, including a paper presented at the Latin-American Scientific Congress in Santiago, Chile, to which he was elected delegate.

VEGA	949
<p>JOSÉ MARÍA VEGA</p> <p><i>Lawyer; public man.</i></p> <p>MARÍA VEGA was born in 1874 in Buenos Aires, and was educated there at the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the University of Buenos Aires, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1898.</p> <p>At the end of the year 1901, the united Radical and Social parties elected him Provincial Deputy to the legislature of Buenos Aires, in which he became a member of the Legislative Committee appointed to revise the Constitution; in the following year he was made a member of the Finance and Revenue Committee, and in 1903 he was made a member of the Finance and Revenue Committees; in 1905 he was re-elected to the legislature and continued on the Finance Com-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

mittee, and in 1906 served as President of the Chamber.

He took an earnest interest in education: he was a member of the Provincial Council of Education of the Province and later vice-President of this Council. Subsequently he became Director General of the schools of the Province, and while he held this office not less than 312 new schools were opened and 198 new school-houses were built throughout the Province.

In 1908 Dr. Vega was elected Provincial Deputy for the Province of Buenos Aires and during his first term in Congress was made a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The next year also he introduced a bill which became law, providing for the appropriation of 500,000 *pesos* for the construction of new school-houses; in 1910, he was a member of the Finance Committee and among other legislation introduced a bill to regulate the promotion of officers; in 1911 and 1912 he was vice-President of the Chamber.

VEGA	951
<p>Vega is one of the most noted practising to-day before the Ar- courts. He has had charge of important legal cases and for a period was consulting attorney for anco de la Nación, a position which igned in order to become a candi- or Congress in 1920.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

952	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>JULIO R. CASTIÑEIRAS</p> <p><i>Engineer</i></p> <p>JULIO R. CASTIÑEIRAS was born 1887 in Buenos Aires and received education there in the National Industrial School and the School of Science of the University, from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of Civil Engineer.</p> <p>In 1908, while still a student, he made substitute-Professor of Mathematics, and in 1909 was given a permanent appointment to that chair which he continues to hold, giving courses also in Physics and Thermodynamics; in 1911 he became substitute-Professor of Bridge and Roof Construction in the University; in 1914 he was appointed Professor of Iron and Reinforced Concrete Construction in the School of Science.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

University of La Plata; he also
as substitute-Professor of the
of Elasticity in the School of
es of the University of Buenos

ng this period his interests and
es led him into public life where
held many important positions:
r he was appointed Architect in
pervising Architect's Office, hold-
so the appointment of General
tor of Architecture, a title equiva-
that of vice-Director; from 1912
4 he was Chief Architect, serving
3 on the Argentine Electro-tech-
Commission. In 1915 he was made
of Inspection of the Supervision
ctrical, Mechanical and Illumina-
installations, where his accomplish-
resulted in his appointment as
or General.

Castiñeiras is the author of *Ter-
ímica y Tecnología del calor* (2
1909, and of many articles on
al subjects.

JULIO A. ROCA

Lawyer; public man.

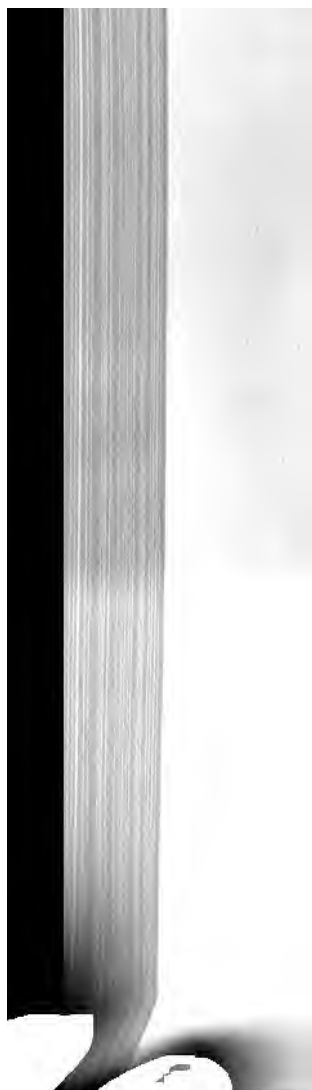
JULIO A. ROCA, the son of General Julio A. Roca, was born in 1873 in the city of Córdoba where he attended the *Colegio Nacional*, won his Bachelor's degree and entered the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1895.

On leaving the University, he engaged in the practice of the law, interesting himself especially in corporation law.

In 1904 he was elected National Deputy from Córdoba, a position in which he served for three successive terms. The talent and ability which he displayed during this period were rewarded by his election in 1916 as National Senator from the same province which he continues to represent.



Julio A. Roca



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ENRIQUE M. MOSCA

Public official; lawyer.

ENRIQUE M. MOSCA, the son of Gabriel Mosca and Angela Colombo, was born on the fifteenth of July, 1880, in Santa Fé and was educated there in the *Colegio de la Inmaculada Concepción* and the Provincial University, receiving his Doctorate in Law and Social Sciences in 1906, with a thesis on *Letras de cambio en el derecho comercial*, which won him an appointment as Academician of the University.

On completing his studies he entered upon the practice of the law which he continued until his election as Provincial Deputy in 1912. This was followed by appointment as Provincial Minister of Agriculture and Public Instruction and

later as Provincial Minister of State, a post which he held until 1916.

In 1918 he was elected National Deputy from Santa Fé and served as a Member of the Committees on Codes and Estimate; in 1920 he was elected Governor of the Province.

PEDRO CHUTRO

Surgeon.

PEDRO CHUTRO, one of the foremost surgeons of South America, was educated at the University of Buenos Aires and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904 on presenting a thesis on *Fractura de la extremidad inferior del húmero en los niños*.

He served for a time as Surgeon in the Álvarez Hospital; in 1909 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Operative Medicine; from this he passed to the chair of Clinical Surgery, of which in 1919 he was made titular Professor.

The Great War afforded an opportunity for the full display of his exceptional abilities, until that time hardly realized even by himself. When the war broke out in 1914, he volunteered his

services and was assigned to the Hospital in the *Liceo Buffon* in Paris. There he soon disclosed both professional and administrative talents of a high order. Within a brief period he had under his charge hospitals with a capacity of a thousand beds and was conducting great numbers of major operations; during 1915 these operations were more than 1100 in number, in 1917 hardly less and were attended with notable success.

In September, 1918, Dr. Chutro returned to Buenos Aires and was greeted with many demonstrations of respect and admiration.





Joaquín S. Anchorena

ANCHORENA	959
<p>QUIN S. ANCHORENA</p> <p><i>Lawyer; land-owner; public man.</i></p> <p> QUIN S. ANCHORENA, the son of of Anchorena and Mercedes born in 1878 in Buenos Ai- cated there by private tutors, hool of the Saviour and the where he obtained his degree of Laws in 1900. red at once on the practice of n this joining his brothers To- manuel Anchorena—and on the nt of his extensive landed in the Province of Buenos the Pampa Central. he accepted the candidacy for d was elected to the National where he made a highly credit- d as a legislator, introducing </p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

among other projects of law a bill for the construction of the cable from Puerto Madryn to Punta Delgada in the Azores and a bill for the protection of the agricultural interests.

In 1911 he resigned his seat in Congress to accept the position of Mayor of Buenos Aires in which he accomplished public works of great utility, such as the first Subway on Avenida de Mayo, widening various streets and avenues, the Torcuato Alvear Hospital, the Villa Crespo Market and the establishment of the street fairs or free markets which have been of much benefit to the poor of the city.

In 1916. Dr. Anchorena was appointed by President Yrigoyen, Provincial Governor of the Province of Entre Rios, but felt obliged to resign the post on account of the nature of the instructions which he received after assuming office.

He has been associated with a number of movements for the advancement of agriculture: in 1909 he entered in the character of Counsel the *Defensa Agri-*

ANCHORENA	961
<p>branch of the Department of are organized to combat plagues, s, insects and other enemies of er. Soon afterwards he was cho- -President, and in 1915, Presi- the organization; he is one of ctors of the <i>Sociedad Rural Ar-</i> an association composed of the landowners, and he is President <i>Asociación del Trabajo</i>, the tion of employers which repre- : interests of capital in the con- h labor.</p> <p>nchorena has also been sought University; he has long been a of the Council of Agricultural in 1917 he was elected Dean and : reorganization of 1918 re-elec- tribute to the value of his 'expe- nd counsel.</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

962	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>JUAN A. DOMINGUEZ</p> <p><i>Chemist; botanist</i></p> <p>JUAN A. DOMÍNGUEZ was born on the twenty-first of May, 1876, in El Estero, province of Buenos Aires. He specialized in chemistry and later on studied the same subject in the polytechnic school of France and Germany. He did not remain abroad sufficiently long to obtain a degree, but he received an honorary degree from the University of Buenos Aires in 1919.</p> <p>In 1899, he was appointed substitute Professor in Pharmacology at the University. In the following year he was published, under the Faculty of Medicine, the Institute of which he became the first director. To-day the Botanical department has more than 50,000 different specimens of vegetables, woods</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

DOMÍNGUEZ	963
<p>the best and most complete of the kind in South America; Dr. Domínguez was appointed te-Professor and in 1914, Profes- ice 1918 he has represented the of Medicine in the Upper Coun- he University.</p> <p>oo, he obtained the Felix de Aza- e for the best work on Medical History and in 1905 the Inter- l Academy of Botany conferred the International Scientific Me- is a member of the Botanical phical Institute of Le Mans, of <i>Chimique de France</i>, of the l Commission for the control of ne pharmacy, of the Commission entine Flora, etc.</p> <p>as published numerous articles, ater part of which have appeared <i>Trabajos del Instituto de Botáni- rmacología</i>. He has also written among which are <i>Datos para la médica argentina</i> (1902 vol. I, ol. II), and <i>Apuntes de Botánica</i> 1904, in collaboration. He has</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

964	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>begun, under the title <i>Investigación fitoquímicas</i>, the systematic study Argentine flora from a chemical standpoint.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

ARAYA	965
<p>ERFECTO ARAYA</p> <p><i>Lawyer; official.</i></p> <p> o ARAYA, the son of Ramón l Elisa de Velasco, was born the city of Rosario, but went early age to the famous Cole- e Immaculate Conception of in which so many of the en of the Province have been There he obtained the Bache- e and passed on to the Uni- Buenos Aires which granted le of Advocate in 1896. </p> <p> t back at once to his native and obeying a strong desire, urnalism, writing for the two wspapers of Rosario, <i>La Ca- a Reacción</i>. In 1898 his career list was interrupted by the var with Chile which led him, </p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

in company with many other young men, to enlist as volunteers. He was appointed Second in Command of the Fifth Regiment and was ready to march when the skies cleared, amicable relations with Chile were resumed and the volunteers returned to their peaceful occupations.

He took up his pen again, but before the end of the year was appointed Secretary to Dr. Benjamín Figueroa, Provisional Governor of La Rioja. He served also for a short time on the Superior Court of the province, having charge of the organization of the local courts, and this task finished, returned to Rosario, to journalism and the law.

In 1908 President Figueroa Alcorta appointed him on the Committee to Investigate the Customs House of Buenos Aires and in 1911 he was made Counsel of the Customs House.

He had been a member of the Radical Party for years and in 1914 was made the party candidate for Deputy. His candidacy was successful, he was elected served his full term and in 1919 was

ARAYA	967
<p>nted Provisional Governor (<i>Inter-</i> <i>or</i>) of Mendoza where he succeeded storing normal conditions.</p> <p>addition to his copious contribu- to the press, he is the author of <i>entarios a la Constitución nacio-</i> Buenos Aires, 1906.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

ROSA GARCÍA COSTA

Poetess.

ROSA GARCÍA COSTA, the daughter of Joaquín García and Rosa Costa, was born in the city of Saladillo, Province of Buenos Aires, in October, 1892. Her elementary education was begun in 1900, but was interrupted in 1905, after which, through her own efforts alone, she acquired a literary knowledge which enabled her to become a teacher of literature in the Normal School of Saladillo and to write two excellent books of poems—*La simple canción*, 1918, and *La ronda de las horas*, 1920.

The poetry of Señorita García Costa has been very highly praised by critics, who declare that she has the gifts of the true poet—imagination and the power of words.



Rosa García Costa



BIBILONI	969
<p>JUAN A. BIBILONI</p> <p><i>Lawyer; teacher.</i></p> <p>A. BIBILONI was born on the 1st of April, 1860, in Buenos Aires where he began his education in the Normal School, continued in the European Academy and entered the University where he won his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1881.</p> <p>He began to practise his profession in the office of Dr. Ezequiel Pereyra, one of the foremost lawyers of the capital. He was appointed to be City Attorney of the Barracas and member of the Council. He collaborated also with Senator Roldán del Valle, with whom he maintained a close friendship, in preparing projects for Military Governors which were accepted by Congress and is</p> <p>In 1893, when Senator del</p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

Valle became Minister of War, he appointed Dr. Bibiloni Auditor of the War Department. Somewhat later, when Dr. Lucio V. López was Provisional Governor of Buenos Aires, he was appointed Counsel to the Loan Bank.

But none of these public functions satisfied him and he resigned, declining similar tasks, to devote himself to his private practice and to the chair of Civil Law in the University to which he had been appointed. In 1907, at the insistence of President Figueroa Alcorta, he accepted the post of Minister of Justice and Education, but in a few months resigned on finding obstacles placed in the way of the University reform which he proposed. He withdrew at the same time from his post in the faculty of the University and retired to private life.

BIEDMA	971
<p>JOSÉ JUAN BIEDMA</p> <p><i>Teacher; historian.</i></p> <p>JUAN BIEDMA, the son of Juan Biedma, was born on the twenty-of July, 1864, in Buenos Aires was educated there in the city and the Military Academy which, however, without finishing the</p> <p>had a somewhat adventurous he was employed for a time in a rcial house in Montevideo, but, when the Revolution of that year out, he besought his father, then</p> <p>Captain of the Eighteenth Dis- to permit him to join the revolution with his brother who had resigned he army to do so. Father and two hus entered the movement and</p>	
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when it failed all lost their posts. afterwards José Juan Biedma enlisted in a cavalry regiment of the regular army and served for six years on the frontier, being for part of the time adjutant under General Lorenzo Wintter and sharing in the campaign which definitely established the national authority in Patagonia and the Andine valleys.

Then began his journalistic career. During a temporary retirement from the army he established a newspaper, *El Pueblo* in the town of Patagones. In 1888 began the publication of *El Sol*, a literary periodical which ceased to appear in 1889 when Biedma returned to Buenos Aires; there in 1890 he began publishing and editing the *Revista Científica Militar* of which two volumes of more than 400 pages appeared before it expired; he then started *La Beca del soldado*, a fortnightly magazine devoted to the interests of the soldiers and supplied to them gratuitously for two years; he was a member of the staff of *El Porvenir Militar*.

BIEDMA	973
<p>ls, in 1894, accepted the post of <i>La Revista Nacional</i>. me he had entered on another his activities: in 1892 he had ointed legal representative of of Patagones at the Capital ined a post as instructor in <i>rio Nacional</i>, where he conti- each the History of Argenti- e same period he was also ap- Keeper of the National Ar- post which likewise he retains present, and in which he has f the publication of national s. lition to innumerable articles dailly and periodical press, Sr. has published the following <i>Diccionario Biográfico argenti-</i> volume only, in collaboration A. Pillado, 1897; <i>La crónica del río Negro</i>; <i>Suárez y Ola-</i> <i>Atlas histórico de la República a.</i></p>	
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ALBERTO BLANCAS

Diploma

ALBERTO BLANCAS, the son of Manuel Blancas, Professor in the Medical School, and Carmina Vargas, born on the sixteenth of June, 1861, in Buenos Aires. There also he was educated and gained his degree as a lawyer in the University in 1882.

Five years earlier, when he was in his youth of eighteen, he had discovered his vocation for the diplomatic career and obtained a post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There he rose step by step until in 1881 he had reached the rank of Sub-Secretary of State. In the following year, on taking his degree in the Law School, he began the practice of the law and was counsel for the defence in the celebrated "Haupt Case".



Alberto Fancas

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BLANCAS	975
<p> a he secured* the release of his German. Soon afterwards Dr. was appointed First Secretary tion in Berlin and his diploma- er proper began: in 1884 he nsferred to the Legation in where he served for a time as <i>d'affaires</i>; in 1888 he was red to Madrid as First Secre- t after a few months returned os Aires to serve in the Mi- f Foreign Affairs. </p> <p> 90 he resigned his post to de- nsel to politics: his first step share in establishing the daily <i>l Globo</i> of which for two years one of the editors; he then se- ppointment, with the approval Senate, as <i>Director General de</i> <i>Fiscales</i>, serving as adminis- f lands in dispute and judge in ation brought upon such lands: he was elected Deputy for the e of Buenos Aires. </p> <p> this post his political career for before his term in Congress </p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

closed, he was appointed Secretary to the special mission to Bolivia headed by Sr. Rocha; on the retirement of Sr. Rocha, Dr. Blancas was transferred to Chile where he remained several years during a period full of difficulty for diplomacy because of the constant recurrence of the vexed question of boundaries. He was able to contribute toward the solution of the question and in 1898, at I.a Punta de Atacama, signed a convention for the delimitation of the frontier.

In 1904 he was appointed Minister to the Holy See and acted as Delegate to the Postal Congress held in Rome. Some time later he was transferred to Brussels where he lent notable services during the Great War and where he still retains his post.

Dr. Blancas has written much for the daily press and for the reviews; he is a lover of the drama and an enthusiastic art-collector; he is the author of *Un viaje a Bolivia*, Santiago de Chile, 1900.

BOMAN	977
<p>ERIC BOMAN</p> <p><i>Archaeologist.</i></p> <p>BOMAN, the son of L. E. Boman was then Manager of the old copper mines of Stora Kopparberg and Catalina Angman, was born the fifth of June, 1867, in Färdun. There also he gained his education and when he was young he had a special interest in botany with special interest; but later, after he fell under the influence of a friend who lived a while in Argentina and who was one of the extraordinary pre-Hispanic remains in the region of Catalina and gave himself to archaeology he acquired Argentine citizenship and made many excavations on his own.</p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

account in Catamarca and also in Tucumán, made a thorough study of the chronicles of the Conquest for references to the remains, and cooperated in archaeological expeditions: in 1901 and 1902 he was a member of the Swiss scientific expedition headed by Baron Erland Nordenskjöld which made investigations in the provinces of Salta, Jujuy and in Bolivia; in 1903 and 1904 he was a member of the commission sent by the French Ministry of Education to study the archaeology of Puna and he then examined faithfully and in minute detail the vestiges left by the ancient inhabitants of that region as well as of the valleys of Salta.

On the completion of these studies in 1904, he went to Paris to make a exhaustive study of the documents bearing upon the subject. There he remained several years, with incidental visits to the principal Museums of Europe, studying under the direction of the celebrated Professor Hamy in the *Ecole d'anthropologie* and the *Museum d'Histoire*

BOMÁN	979
<p>id collecting all the documents : on the pre-Hispanic past of nerica.</p> <p>man has written a score of ar- d pamphlets upon the archae- Argentina, among which of terest are <i>Migrations pre-co-</i> <i>es dans le nord-ouest de l'Ar-</i> Paris, 1915, and <i>Las ruinas de</i> ienos Aires, 1916; he has pub- o an extensive work <i>Antiquités</i> <i>gion andine de la République</i> <i>e et du désert d'Atacama</i>, 2 is, 1908. This book was award- ombart prize by the Institute e (<i>Academie des Inscriptions</i> <i>: Lettres</i>); it constitutes the eral study of the archaeology ndine region between parallels ; south and contains a descrip- he ancient civilizations of the</p> <p>. in preparation a work on the gy of the Province of La Rio- on excavations made by him Argentine Government.</p>	<p>.</p>
ID MONOGRAPHS	V

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Since 1916 he has been Chief
Section of Archaeology and Ethnology
in the National Museum of
History in Buenos Aires.

V

HISPANIC NOTES

MOLINARI	981
<p>DIEGO LUIS MOLINARI</p> <p><i>Official; writer.</i></p> <p>DIEGO LUIS MOLINARI, the son of Miguel Molinari and Paula Ulasini, Italian immigrants, was born on the thirtieth September, 1889. He grew up in Buenos Aires, where he had a hard boyhood marked by severe privations, but nevertheless won an education in the <i>Colegio Rosé</i>, the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the University where he read Law.</p> <p>In 1911 he went to the United States to study at the University of Illinois where he fell under the influence of Professor William S. Robertson and had his interest for historical studies kindled. He was the Argentine delegate to the International Students' Conference in Ithaca, New York, in 1913 and thereafter continued his travels to Europe.</p>	
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On his return to Buenos Aires he plunged into political activities: in 1915 he was President of the Radical Students' Club and travelled over the country making speeches for the party. When the Radical victory of 1916 came he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs—a post which he still retains.

From this time on his political interests were centred in international relations and university reform and in 1917 he made a long tour through Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Uruguay to further his ideals.

He has been honored by election to learned and scientific societies: in 1915 he was chosen an Honorary Member of the History Section of the University, and in 1916 was made Delegate of the Faculty of Arts to the Scientific Congress of Tucumán.

He has pursued his study of history and his writing has been chiefly in this field: he is the critic of historical works for *Nosotros* and author of *Representa-*

e los hacendados, 1914: *El campesinado y la Nationalité*, 1915: *Ensayo sobre el estudio de la traza de España*, 1915: *El gobierno del Perú*, 1916: *Manual de Historia*, 1917: *Bases y formas del espíritu jurídico de Dalmacia*, 1917: *Sársfield*, 1920. In addition to these, in 1917, a new edition, with introduction, of the *Biblioteca orientoccidental* of León Pinelo.

JUAN BAUTISTA SEÑORANS

Physician.

JUAN BAUTISTA SEÑORANS was born in 1859 in Buenos Aires and there received his education in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882, with honors, upon the presentation of an experimental thesis on *Vivicauterización del Cerebelo*.

Soon after taking his degree, the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires granted him a scholarship to study Biology in Europe, the only case on record since Dr. Pirovano.

On his return to Argentina in 1886 he won, after a contest in which he had as a competitor Doctor Rodríguez de la Torre, the chair of Legal Medicine and Toxicology in the Medical School of

SEÑORANS	985
<p>Aires. Some time afterwards he pointed Director of the Public ry of Buenos Aires and <i>La Prensa</i> appointed him Director of its onsultation Bureau; in 1895 and : was elected a member of the al Council.</p> <p>pril, 1900, he left his multitudi- dors and made another voyage to : he attended the Paris Exposi- that year and visited Berlin, and Turín where he attended the of noted surgeons; he likewise England and Switzerland; in the old Medical School of Turin he co-worker of Rozzola; in Bolog- worked with Alussi, and in Flo- with Greco.</p> <p>as been honored by election to entia Society of Paris; in 1914 Delegate to the Second Latin- an Medical Congress, in 1918 he ected Counsellor of the Faculty icine.</p> <p>works are: <i>Conducción nerviosa</i> <i>Influencias de la sección de</i></p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

986	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p><i>ciertos nervios sobre los fenómenos de los pulmones y del corazón, a study experimental physiology, and Acción profiláctica del sulfato de quinina en cólera.</i></p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

CALANDRELLI	987
<p>LCIDES CALANDRELLI</p> <p><i>Jurist; teacher.</i></p> <p>DES CALANDRELLI, the son of Calandrelli, an Italian savant, of <i>Diccionario filológico com-</i> who lived for the greater part life in Argentina, was born in the city of Buenos Aires. There also educated in the schools of pital and the University which l him the degree of Doctor of n 1898 on the presentation of a on International Law.</p> <p>subject has continued to be his nterest and occupation; notwith- g the demands of his law prac- 1902, four years after receiving ree, he published his <i>Tratado de o Internacional Privado</i>, which d in his appointment the next</p>	
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	<p>year as substitute-Professor of International Law in the University. After ten years of teaching the subject, published <i>Cuestiones de Derecho internacional privado</i>, 3 vols. Buenos Aires, 1911, 1912 and 1915. He had been appointed in 1909 to teach his subject in the University of La Plata and in 1919 was also chosen a member of Council.</p> <p>Dr. Calandrelli has been honored by election to various learned societies including the <i>Association Littéraire et Artistique</i> of Paris before which he lectured on literary and artistic progress in 1913, <i>Association Internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle</i>, the <i>Comité Maritime International</i> of France, the <i>Academia de Legislación y Jurisprudencia</i> of Madrid, and the International Law Association of London.</p> <p>In 1915 he published <i>Codificación del Derecho internacional</i> in Buenos Aires.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

ALFREDO ECHAGÜE

Lawyer; public man.

ALFREDO ECHAGÜE, the son of Melchor Echagüe, and Elvira Cordeyro, was born on the twenty-sixth of May, 1872, in the town of San Nicolás, Province of Buenos Aires, but was taken at an early age to the Capital where he was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1902 he was married to Dolores Santamarina and has four children.

His public life may be said to begin in 1904 with his election to the Provincial Legislature; in 1910 he gained advancement by election for a two-year period to the post of Deputy in the National Congress, to which he was again elected in 1914, having occupied the

post of Provincial Minister of Finance in the interval, and in 1920 he was chosen Deputy for the third time.

Dr. Echagüe has held other important posts and commissions: in 1912 he served as President of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires; he was Argentine Delegate to the High International Commission for Uniform Legislation which met in Buenos Aires in 1916; he has also served as vice-President of the Highways Commission and President of the Honorary Commission on Indian Affairs (*Comisión honoraria de Reducción de indios*).



Juan. R. R. R.

RAMOS	991
<p>JUAN P. RAMOS</p> <p><i>Teacher; lawyer.</i></p> <p> P. RAMOS, the son of Angel J. and Ana R. Valdez, was born twenty-first of August, 1878, in Aires. There also he was educated in the schools of the city and the university which he entered in 1906 which granted him the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws in 1912. Ramos has occupied himself in the fields of education and journalism: He began early to write for newspapers, became a member of the staff of <i>La Unión</i>, rose to be manager and retains until to-day his connection with the paper; in 1916 he accepted the post of Professor of Criminal Law in the University of Buenos Aires. In 1917 he was also appointed </p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

Professor of the History of Civilization and within a year was chosen a member of the National Council of Education.

In addition to his many articles and pamphlets, Dr. Ramos has published the following books: *Historia de la Instrucción primaria en la República Argentina*, 2 vols. Buenos Aires, 1910; *El Poder Ejecutivo en los Estatutos, Decretos y Constituciones de la Nación de las provincias*, Buenos Aires, 1911; *El Derecho público de las provincias argentinas*, 3 vols. already issued, more to come, Buenos Aires, 1914; *La codificación penal argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1917.

SALINAS	993
<p style="text-align: center;"> JOSÉ SANTOS SALINAS <i>Minister of Education.</i> </p> <p> JOSÉ SANTOS SALINAS, the son of Félix Salinas and Adela Escutí was born in Olta in the province of La Rioja on the twenty-second of August, 1870. He received his education in the Teacher's Normal School of the Federal Capital and graduated in 1891. Instead, however, of dedicating himself to the practice of his profession, he began the study of Law in the University where he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1905 upon the presentation of a thesis entitled <i>Instrucción primaria y la subvención nacional en las provincias</i>. </p> <p> He became assistant-Principal of the evening schools of Buenos Aires in 1892 and Principal in the day school in 1893; and in 1916 was occupying the </p>	
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position of National Inspector of Schools in Jujuy. Since 1902 he has been Lecturer in History and Geography in the Teachers' Normal School of Jujuy.

In politics, Dr. Salinas has always been a strong Radical, having definitely taken sides with this party in 1891, after sharing in the Revolutions of 1890 and 1893. In 1912 he was elected Deputy, but did not accept the office. In 1916 he was appointed Minister of Justice and Public Instruction in the government of President Yrigoyen.

URIBURU	995
<p>FRANCISCO URIBURU</p> <p><i>Journalist; public man.</i></p> <p> FRANCISCO URIBURU was born in Sal- tado received his early education in Colegio Nacional of his native city. received the degree of Doctor of Law from the Faculty of the Law of Buenos Aires in 1895 upon presentation of a noteworthy thesis titled <i>De la filiación adulterina</i>. Journalism drew him away from the law and he began to write articles of pungent character in <i>El País</i> and <i>La Mañana</i>, which made him well known. </p> <p> Recently he undertook to publish <i>La</i> <i>Verdad</i>, in the columns of which he attacked the present government with severity that the partisans of the Radical Party strongly arraigned him </p>	
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for what seemed to them an unfavourable attitude.

In 1904, he was elected National Deputy and served on the Committee of Agriculture. He was Minister in the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires in 1913 and when Eduardo Azaña became Governor, he was confirmed in this office and continued in it during the administration of Juan Ortiz de Rozas. He was a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies of the Democratic Party in the election of 1920, but his party having been defeated he resumed his duties as editor of *La Fronda*, which position he now holds.



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L. Gienmes

GÜEMES	997
<p>LUIŖ GÜEMES</p> <p><i>Physician; public man.</i></p> <p>GÜEMES, the son of Luis Güemes sario Castro and grandson of Güemes, Captain of the re- e <i>Gauchos</i>, was born in 1857 in ent city of Salta. There he had education in the <i>Colegio Na-</i> nd won his bachelor's degree ich, in 1873, he entered the ty of Buenos Aires to study e and distinguished himself so hat he graduated in 1878 with ee of Doctor of Medicine <i>sum-</i> <i>laude</i>.</p> <p>ent on to Paris where similar awaited him and where in the e he won his Doctorate with ark of distinction. He returned os Aires armed with excellent</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

training and a distinguished reputation to find the way into a successful practice open before him. Seeking no other honors than those of his profession, he devoted himself to his patients and set aside all temptations to political or other advancement, declining such honorable posts as President of the National Council of Hygiene offered him by President Roca as well as elective offices to which he was invited, like that of Governor and Deputy for Salta.

At last, however, in 1907, when he was strongly urged by deputations from his native province, he accepted the nomination and was elected Senator for Salta. Re-elected until 1916 he occupied for several years the post of vice-President of the Senate. At the close of his term he accepted the nomination for the Presidency of the Republic, but withdrew his candidacy long before the election because he found himself out of accord with the course of politics.

He has won the highest esteem of members of his profession and the af-

GÜEMES	999
<p>1 of innumerable patients: as a of respect he was unanimously l in 1912 Dean of the Faculty of ine in which he had already served fember of the Council and Profes- Clinical Medicine.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1000	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>DANIEL J. CRANWELL</p> <p><i>Physician; surgeon.</i></p> <p>DANIEL J. CRANWELL was born on the twelfth of June, 1870, in the city of Buenos Aires, and was educated there in the University where in 1894 he received his degree, with honors, of Doctor of Medicine. The subject of his dissertation was <i>Fistulas congénitas del cuello</i>. After receiving his degree, he continued his medical studies in Paris, Berlin and Vienna.</p> <p>He was a physician in the Clinics Hospital from 1891 to 1893; in 1896 he became assistant surgeon and Head of the Surgical Clinic of Dr. Gandolfo; in the following year he was appointed substitute-Professor of Pathology in the University and Surgeon in the Rawson Hospital which positions he held until</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

CRANWELL	1001
<p>om 1897 to 1908 he gave free in Clinical Surgery; in 1904 he ointed substitute-Professor in Surgery; in 1909 he was ap- titular Professor of External y in the Faculty of Medicine, became a member of the Coun- as also represented the Council aculty of Medicine in the Upper of the University. Since 1910 een a member of the Academy edical School.</p> <p>unwell has received many honors eign countries as well as from he was an honorary member Second Scientific Congress of erica in Montevideo in 1901, ench College of Surgery, 1904, f the Review of the Argentine Society, 1906, Correspondent of ty of Surgery of Paris and of lemy of Medicine of Paris in addition to his medical activities unwell is also a Director of the ipotecario.</p> <p>s written several hundred mo-</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

1002	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>nographs on surgery which have been published in Argentine, French ; German reviews and the following books: <i>Los quistes hidatídicos en la pública Argentina</i>, in collaboration with Dr. Marcelino Herrera Vegas, Buenos Aires, 1901; <i>Contribución al estudio de la actinomicosis humana</i>, Buenos Aires, 1904; <i>Clínica quirúrgica</i>, Buenos Aires, 1908, <i>Quistes hidatídicos de los hígados</i>, 1909.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

BENAVIDES	1003
<p>ARTURO BENAVIDES</p> <p><i>Secretary to the President.</i></p> <p>ARTURO BENAVIDES, the son of Col. Antonio Benavides and Desideria Race-do, was born in 1875 in the city of Rosario, but was educated at the University of Buenos Aires where he obtained his degree of Advocate in 1902 on presenting a thesis entitled <i>El matrimonio ante el derecho internacional privado</i>.</p> <p>From his boyhood he had been absorbed in politics; as a mere youth he had been Head of the local Committee of the Radical Party in the del Pilar parish of Buenos Aires; during the Revolution of 1893 he had served on several occasions as a delegate to the Central Committee and had established personal relations</p>	
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	<p>with the leader of the Revolution, Sr. Hipólito Yrigoyen.</p> <p>From this moment he was a strong partisan of the Radical cause and when, in 1916, Sr. Yrigoyen was elected President, Dr. Benavides received the post of Secrétary to the President which he still retains.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

MARTÍNEZ DE HOZ	1005
<p>MIGUEL ALFREDO MARTINEZ DE HOZ</p> <p><i>Land-owner; stock- breeder.</i></p> <p>MIGUEL ALFREDO MARTÍNEZ DE HOZ, son of José Martínez de Hoz, was born in 1867. He had his education abroad, at various schools in France and St. Peter's School, Woburn Park, Weybridge, England and while in Eng- land established relations which have endured throughout his life. In 1889 he returned to Argentina to take charge for a time of his estates which were then very notable and which have since become famous. They are known in number: <i>Chapalmalal, Las Tu- yas, Quequén</i> and <i>Burzaco</i>, of which the first is the chief. This great farm, situat- ed in the Southeast of the Province of</p>	
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Buenos Aires, has nine miles of frontage on the ocean and a depth of ten miles inland; it contains more than 6000 acres of cultivated land and such a wealth of blooded and prize-winning horses, cattle and sheep as are scarcely to be rivalled anywhere. There is situated also the great house of the owner—a baronial hall closely resembling some of the castles of England.

Sr. Martínez de Hoz spends much of his time in England where he has many friends and is a member of well known clubs, including the Newmarket Jockey Club, the Four-in-Hand Club of Ranelagh, St. James's and the Wellington.



Juan B. Justo

JUSTO	1007
<p>JUAN BAUTISTA JUSTO</p> <p><i>Physician; public man.</i></p> <p> JUAN BAUTISTA JUSTO, the son of n F. Justo and Aurora Castro, was n on the twenty-eighth of June, 5, in the city of Buenos Aires where was educated and has passed his life. had his first schooling in private aca- nies from which he went on to the 'egio Nacional and thence to the Uni- sity. There he obtained the degree of Doc- of Medicine in 1888 and began the ctice of his profession. In 1890 he s appointed substitute-Professor, and 1904 titular Professor of Surgery in University. In the meantime he serv- on the staffs of several hospitals of city and contributed occasionally to medical journals. </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1008	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>He had also interested himself in politics in the Socialist Party, and in 1914 was elected Deputy to Congress of Buenos Aires, re-elected in 1916 and again in 1920. In furtherance of Socialist programme he edited the newspaper <i>La Vanguardia</i>, published various pamphlets, such as <i>El Socialismo argentino</i>, and in 1919 went to the International Socialist Congress in Bern, Switzerland, where he was elected Vice-President of the Congress.</p> <p>Dr. Justo is the author of <i>Teoría y práctica de la Historia</i>, Buenos Aires, 1909; <i>En los Estados Unidos</i>, Buenos Aires, 1898; <i>Estudios sobre la monarquía</i>, Buenos Aires, 1912.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Federico Álvarez de Toledo

ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO	1009
<p>ALVARO ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO</p> <p><i>Diplomat; land-owner.</i></p> <p>ALVARO ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO, the son of Alvaro Alvarez de Toledo and Marieta Faix, and a descendant of the Alvarez de Toledo family which settled in Argentina in 1779, was born on the 12th of March, 1874, in Saladillo, Province of Buenos Aires. For his early education he was taken abroad and studied at the <i>Ecole Monge</i> of Paris, but for his training he received at the University of La Plata where the title of Civil Engineer was conferred on him in 1894.</p> <p>From his youth up he was greatly interested in politics: he was hardly more than a boy when he attached himself to the Radical Civic Party—later transformed into the Radical Party—and took</p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

1010	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>part, while he was still an undergraduate, in the Revolution of 1893; some years later, he joined Srs. Salaverry and Cantilo in establishing <i>La Epoca</i>, the official organ of the party, of which he is the principal stock-holder. In 1916 he was elected National Deputy, but resigned to accept from the party leader, Sr. Yrigoyen, who was elected President at the same time, the post of Secretary of the Navy, from which position he was advanced in 1918 to the place of Minister to London where he continues.</p> <p>Sr. Alvarez de Toledo is the owner of large estates on which he breeds fine cattle.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

LEGUIZAMÓN PONDAL	1011
<p>GONZALO LEGUIZAMÓN PONDAL.</p> <p><i>Sculptor.</i></p> <p>GONZALO LEGUIZAMÓN PONDAL, the son of Honorio Leguizamón and Petrona Pondal, was born on the twelfth of October, 1890, in Buenos Aires and had his early education there in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the Industrial School. In 1907, however, because of his unusual artistic promise, the Government granted him a scholarship which enabled him to study sculpture abroad.</p> <p>He went to Paris and studied there with so much success that in 1912 three of his works were shown in the Exhibition of the <i>Société Eclectique</i> and in 1913 he had two pieces in the <i>Beaux Arts Salon</i>.</p> <p>His work was first shown in the <i>Salón Nacional</i> of Buenos Aires in 1911—a</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1012	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>piece entitled <i>Dolor</i> which was acquired by the Commission of Fine Arts and now in the Museum of the city of Tucumán. Since then his work has appeared in exhibitions in Buenos Aires in 1914, 1917, 1918 and 1920; in Rio Janeiro in 1915, where his <i>Torso</i> was awarded the Second Prize; in Rosario in 1916, and in Córdoba in 1916.</p> <p>In 1919 and 1920 he was a member of the Jury on Admissions of the Buenos Aires Salon and he is at present Secretary of the Society of Etchers and Water-Colorists.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



W. D. Lunge

BUNGE	1013
<p>LEJANDRO E. BUNGE</p> <p><i>Statistician; teacher.</i></p> <p> NDRO E. BUNGE, the son of Oc- nge and Maria Luisa Arteaga, on the eighth of January, 1880, s Aires and was educated there, suits' School of the Saviour, in <i>io Nacional</i> and the University. e studied Engineering but did olete the course. Preferring to road, he went to Germany in l entered the School of En- g of Hainichen where, in 1903, ed his degree as Civil Engineer. his return to Argentina he con- is studies, giving his attention r to Political Economy, Socio- tistics and Labor. These studies into various relations: from l 1918 he was a member of the </p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

1014	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Argentine Social League; from 1916, President of the Labor (Círculos de Obreros) of the Republic; from 1918 to 1920 he was a member of the Syndicate of Rural Banks, and of the Argentine Social Museum; in 1920 he was designated by the Church as President of the Argentine Social and Economic League.</p> <p>He has also held administrative positions: from 1913 to 1915 he was Director of the National Department of Statistics; in 1916 he was Chief of the National Census; from 1918 to 1920 he was a member of the Commission of the Valuation of Exports, and in 1920 he was technical expert on the Argentine delegation to the Second Financial Conference held in Washington.</p> <p>In 1914 he was appointed Professor of Statistics in the University, and in 1918 was elected to the University Council.</p> <p>He has written much, in pamphlets and articles—especially in the pages of <i>Revista de Economía argentina</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

BUNGE	1015
<p>unded in 1918 and edits—and also oks. He is the author of <i>Riqueza y en la Argentina, su distribución capacidad contributiva</i>, Buenos Ai- 917; <i>Intercambio económico de la ilica en los años 1910 a 1917</i>, Bue- Aires, 1918, and <i>Los problemas micos del presente</i>, Buenos Ai- 320.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1016	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>EDUARDO L. HOLMBERG</p> <p><i>Natural</i></p> <p>EDUARDO LADISLAO HOLMBERG, the son of Eduardo Holmberg, and grandson of Baron Eduardo Kanlitz Holmberg, an associate of Belgrano in the war for independence, was born in 1852 in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880 when he presented a thesis on <i>El feno.</i></p> <p>He had already begun to teach 10 years earlier, with his appointment as Teacher of Natural History in the Normal School; in 1877 he was made Teacher of Chemistry and Physics; in 1880 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Science of Córdoba; in 1890 he was appointed Professor of Botany in</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

Faculty of Science of the University and chosen a member of the Council; he also served as Inspector of secondary and normal schools.

He had already shown also his marked predilection for the naturalist's life. In 1877 he made an expedition to the Northern provinces in search of specimens; in 1885 he led a scientific expedition to the Chaco and in 1886 another to the Misiones, and from 1888 until 1904 he was Head of the Zoological Garden.

Dr. Holmberg has written much, both in periodicals and magazines, especially in *El naturalista argentino*, *Revista del Jardín Zoológico* and *Apuntes de Historia Natural*, of which he has been editor.

He is the author of a number of books, not only in the field of science but also in that of literature; he has written several novels: *Nelly*; *La bolsa de huesos*; *Viajes maravillosos del señor Nic-Nac*, 1875, and in the field of science he has published: *Viajes a las sierras del Tandil y de la Tinta*, 1884; *Viaje a la gobernación de los Andes*,

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

1900; *El joven coleccionista de Historia natural*, 1905; *Amarilidáceas argentinas*, 1905; *Linculel*, 1910; *Clave analítica de las familias de las plantas* second edition, 1917; *Botánica elemental*, third edition, 1918.





Augusto M. Carr

MERCAU	1019
<p>AGUSTIN MERCAU</p> <p><i>Civil Engineer; teacher; inventor.</i></p> <p>AGUSTÍN MERCAU, the son of Eliseo Mercau and Javiera Arias, was born in the town of Merlo in the Province of Buenos Aires and there studied in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, won his Bachelor's degree and entered the University of Buenos Aires from which he graduated in 1896 with the degree of Civil Engineer. After his studies completed, he returned to his native province where, in the same year, he was made Director of the Department of Public Works; from 1909 to 1911 he was Inspector General of Irrigation; in 1913 he served as Adviser to the Province of Buenos Aires to study a dike system for the Paraná delta: from 1900 to 1903 he served</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1020	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>as a member of the Commission for the study of the Hydrography of the River Plate; in 1910, a member of a special national Commission, he studied irrigation works in Egypt, Europe and the United States. He has attended many scientific gatherings as an official Delegate, including the Pan-American Congress of 1916 in Washington, where he represented the Argentine Government and the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata.</p> <p>In addition to his many and varied duties of a public or semi-public nature, Sr. Mercau has devoted much of his time since his graduation from the University to the teaching of his profession: in 1896 he accepted an appointment as Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>; in 1901 he was made substitute-Professor of Bridge and Road Construction in the School of Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, a position which he continues to hold in addition to his duties as Dean of the School. Since 1903</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

MERCAU	1021
<p>is also been Professor of Agricultural hydraulics and Hydrography, with a similar appointment in the School of Sciences of the University of La Plata which he has held since 1912. He is a member of the Buenos Aires Academy of Sciences and an Honorary member of the Academy of Letters of the River Plate.</p> <p>Sr. Mercau is the author of many scientific treatises dealing with the subject of Hydraulics.</p> <p>As an inventor he has perfected several instruments and devices, among them a Selenium Photometer; an Auto-ingraph for automatically registering the course of a ship; a pressure Hydro-meter; a Profilograph—an apparatus for registering the contour of the bottom of rivers and lakes; a Coördinatograph for the mechanical calculation of coördinates; a new rectangular Planometer; an apparatus for the hydraulic separation of sands; a new speedometer, and a new type of movable dam.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

JOSÉ BIANCO

Teacher; public official

JOSÉ BIANCO was born on the night of July, 1870, in Río Primero, Province of Córdoba, but was educated at Normal School of Azul, Province Buenos Aires, where he obtained title of Teacher in 1889, at the *Colegio Nacional* of Salta where he received Bachelor's degree in 1893, and at University of Córdoba which granted him the degree of Doctor of Law in 1896.

His career has two aspects of public man and teacher. His interest in public affairs showed itself early: he was member of the Civic Party before Revolution of 1890 when he was hardly twenty years old; he was Privy Secretary to Don Bernardo Irigoyen.

BIANCO

1023

from 1890 until his death in 1906; in 1892 he was Secretary of the National Convention which nominated the ticket Irigoyen-Garro for President and vice-President; he served later as Secretary of the National Committee of the Radical Party of which Dr. Leandro N. Alem was Chairman, and of the Provincial Committee of which Sr. Hipólito Yrigoyen was the head.

He planned and directed the Register of properties of the Province of Córdoba made between 1897 and 1900; he served as member of the Provincial Board of Education of Buenos Aires from 1901 to 1905; he was Provincial Senator from 1902 to 1906; National Inspector General of Justice in 1907; Director of the Register of Property in the Federal district and territories in 1908.

Meantime, from the year 1890 until the present, he has been active as a teacher: from 1890 until 1913 he was Professor in the *Colegio Nacional*, and from 1913 until now he has held a chair of Political Economy in one or other

AND MONOGRAPHS

V

or both of the Universities of La Plata and Buenos Aires. In 1914 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Faculty of Science of Buenos Aires, in 1920 a member of the Council of University of La Plata.

He has published the following books: *La cuestión internacional: Chile y la Argentina*, 1893; *El tratado de 1881. Cuestión chileno-argentina*, 1901; *Negociaciones internacionales, liquidación de la triple alianza*, 1904; *Los problemas del analfabetismo*, 1909; *La propiedad inmobiliaria*, 1909; *Transmisión inmobiliaria*, 1912; *La crisis*, 1916.

DE TORO Y GÓMEZ	1025
<p>RIGUEL DE TORO Y GÓMEZ</p> <p><i>Teacher; writer.</i></p> <p>RIGUEL DE TORO Y GÓMEZ was born in Loja, Spain, and received his education in the <i>Colegio de San Fernando y Santiago</i>, and the <i>Colegio de Escolapios</i> of the city of Granada, where he later pursued the study of Philosophy and Letters. After his studies completed, he entered the artistic field in Madrid as a member of the staff of <i>Los Debates</i> where he came in contact with many of the great literary men of the Spain of his time including Juan Valera, Gáspar Núñez de Arce and Linares Rivas. His interest in politics led him to accept a position in the Secretary's Office of Sagasta. He soon realized the future which a political career</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1026	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>offered to one of his temperament, resigning his position, he went to Pa on a visit which lengthened into a residence of thirty-two years in that where he found his real literary career.</p> <p>At the end of that period, in 1890, influenced by many Argentines who he numbered among his friends, as well as by the desire to visit his son, an engineer in San Juan, he came to Argentina where he became a citizen and the past six years has held the chair of Historical Grammar, established him in the School of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires. He is also a teacher of Latin in the Free Institute of Secondary Teaching and of Historical Grammar in the Girls' Normal School.</p> <p>His published works include: <i>Manual de la lengua castellana</i>; <i>Nuevo diccionario francés-español y español-francés</i>; <i>Por la cultura y por la raza</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

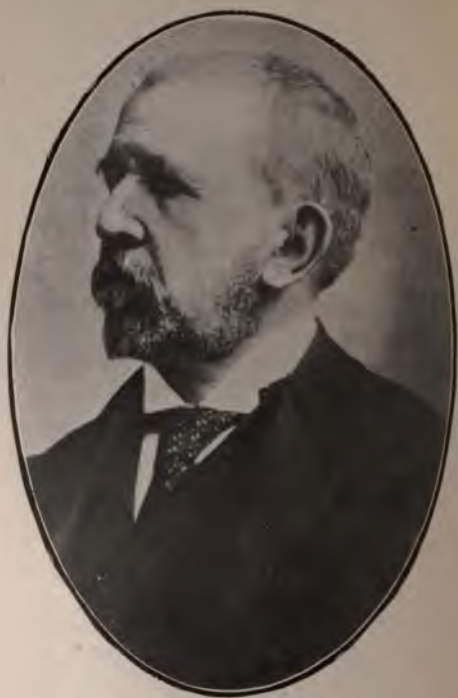
LLAMBÍAS	1027
<p>JOAQUÍN LLAMBÍAS</p> <p><i>Physician; public official.</i></p> <p>JOAQUÍN LLAMBÍAS, the son of Eugenio Llambías and Rafaela Mir, was born in 1869 in the city of Buenos Aires where he received his early education; he entered the Medical School of the University from which he graduated with a thesis on <i>Sutura de la vejiga en las enfermedades de este órgano</i>, which won him the diploma of honor granted by the school.</p> <p>His career has been marked by activity in varied lines: in addition to his work in connection with the City Hospital and his own private practice he has given a course in Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School, and has taken a notable part in public life.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

In politics a Radical of the old school he has held the chairmanship of the party's committee in Buenos Aires, has served as Mayor of Guanabacoa, and finally, in appreciation of his constant interest in the national welfare, he was appointed Mayor of Buenos Aires by President Yrigoyen in 1917.

Dr. Llambías was a member of the Anatomical Section and vice-President of the Directing Committee of the Medical Congress of 1916. He is a member of the Argentine Medical Society, of which he was at one time President. In addition to serving on the Directing Committee of its *Revista* in which many of his articles have appeared.

BARRAZA	1029
<p>MANUEL BARRAZA</p> <p><i>Rear Admiral.</i></p> <p>MANUEL BARRAZA was born in the 1860 and entered the Naval School at the age of eighteen. Graduating as Ensign in 1882, he spent the three following years in service on the iron-clad <i>Almirante Brown</i>. In addition to commanding the coast-guard <i>Independencia</i> and the Cruisers <i>Mayo</i> and <i>San Martín</i>, he has held various government appointments of the greatest importance. Having been made Lieutenant in 1886 and Lieutenant-Commander in 1888, he served on the Consulting Committee on Marine; in 1892 he went to Europe as Head of the Commission for the inspection of the Cruiser <i>Patria</i> then in process of construction, of which he has later made Commander with the</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1030	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>rank of First Lieutenant; from 1901 to 1904 he was Chief of Staff in the Ministry of Marine, following which he served as Naval <i>Attaché</i> of the Argentine legations in Germany and England, in which latter country he was Head of the Commission of the Argentine Ministry to arrange for the purchase of naval supplies. In 1908 he was made Director of the Arsenal at Bahía Blanca with the rank of Captain, later serving in a similar capacity in the Training School for Naval Officers, and as Chief of Staff of the Division of Instruction, in which he became Commander of the First Division.</p> <p>His appointment as Rear Admiral was received in 1910, followed two years later by that as Director of the Naval School, a position which he held until his retirement from active service in 1918.</p> <p>His participation, while still a student, in the Río Negro campaign permits him to be numbered among the <i>Expedicionarios al desierto</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Guillermo White

WHITE	1031
<p>GUILLERMO WHITE .</p> <p><i>Engineer.</i></p> <p>GUILLERMO WHITE, the son of Allen White, an American citizen, was born on the twenty-seventh of June, 1844, in Buenos Aires where he was educated at the <i>Colegio Negrotto</i>, the <i>Escuela de Agrimensores</i>, which granted him the degree of Agrimensor, and the University from which he graduated in 1870 with the degree of Civil Engineer.</p> <p>In 1872 he was appointed Chief Engineer on the Western Railway; in 1887 he became the attorney for the Southern and Buenos Aires to Rosario Railways; in 1888 he was named President of the local committees of these railways and of the Buenos Aires Tramway Company and retained the latter post until the year 1903; until 1904 he</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

was President of the local committee of the Buenos Aires Central Railway.

Mr. White is a member of learned and scientific societies: he was Academician of the Faculty of Sciences until 1904 when he resigned and became then an Honorary Member; since 1875 he has been a member of the Civil Engineers Institute of London; he has been President of the Argentine Scientific Society, and of the Club of National Engineers, and is, at present, the President of the Argentine-American Arbitration Committee of the Stock Exchange.

In recognition of his services, the government has given the name of *Ingeniero White* to the port in the vicinity of Bahía Blanca.

HUERGO	1033
<p>EDUARDO HUERGO</p> <p><i>Engineer.</i></p> <p>EDUARDO HUERGO, the son of Luis A. Huergo, an engineer, and Ana Molina, was born on the twenty-fourth of February, 1873, in the city of Buenos Aires. He pursued his studies in the <i>Convaleccional</i> and the University and graduated in 1896.</p> <p>Immediately upon his graduation he went to Uruguay where he was engaged in road construction work until 1899. Returning then to his native country he remained for the next five years in connection with the construction of the Rosario Port. In 1906 he was made Inspector General of the Rosario Port and continued there until 1908 when he temporarily took charge of the Paraná division. From September</p>	
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ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

ber, 1911 to March, 1912, he directed the work of enlargement of the Military Port. This post he resigned to accept the nomination as National Deputy for Buenos Aires to which he was elected in October, 1913.

Sr. Huergo's recognized authority and ability in matters relating to his profession have brought him many important government appointments: he was Chairman of the Commission for the Study and Development of the Paraná River in 1905; he attended the Fourth Latin-American Scientific Congress in Chile in 1908 as Delegate of the Ministry of Public Works, and was Secretary of the Ports and Canals section of the International Scientific Congress which met at the time of the Argentine Centennial celebration in 1910.

V

HISPANIC NOTES

JORGE O. WIGGIN

*Meteorologist;
teacher.*

JORGE O. WIGGIN was born on the sixteenth of September, 1869, in Boston, Massachusetts, and received his education in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1893 he came to Argentina and engaged in surveying work in the Province of Santa Fé; in 1894 he entered the National Astronomical Observatory in Córdoba as Calculator; in January, 1895, he was made Astronomer, Third Class, and promoted to the Second Class in July of the same year, and to the First Class in August, 1896; in 1903 he was made Calculator of the Meteorological Bureau, of which he became Sub-Direc-

tor in 1904, Manager in 1912, Provisional Chief in 1915, and Chief in 1916.

Mr. Wiggin holds a professorship of Meteorology and Climatology in the School of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine of the University of Buenos Aires.

ZURUETA	1037
<p>TOMÁS ZURUETA</p> <p><i>Rear Admiral.</i></p> <p>TOMÁS ZURUETA began his career as a student in the Naval School from which he graduated in 1888 with the rank of Ensign and served on the <i>Maipú</i> until 1890 when he was reduced in rank for his participation in the Revolution of that year.</p> <p>In addition to his varied career on active service he has held many important appointments for shore duty: in 1903 he was connected with the Torpedo Division of the Navy; in 1899 he acted, with the rank of Lieutenant, as Secretary to the Chief of the First Naval Division; in 1890 he was Third in Command of the Naval School; in 1903 he served as a member of the Commission on the construction of the armored cruisers <i>Riva-</i></p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1038	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p><i>davia</i> and <i>Moreno</i> in Italy; in 1905 he was made Chief of Armament of the Arsenal of the River Plate and served as an expert on the Argentine-Paraguayan Commission to determine the course of the Pilcomayo River which forms the boundary between the two countries; in 1906 he became sub-Director of the Naval School; in 1909 Chief of the Hydrographic Commission of the River Plate; in 1910 Chief of Staff of the Arsenal of the River Plate. Later he served as President of the Council of War for Officers and Marines, and finally, as Director of the Naval School and Director General of Personnel in which capacity he received his appointment as Rear Admiral in 1918, after thirty-three year of service.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Antonio

TORNQUIST	1039
<p>CARLOS ALFREDO TORNQUIST</p> <p><i>Financier.</i></p> <p>CARLOS ALFREDO TORNQUIST, the son of Ernesto Tornquist and Rosa Altgelt, born on the thirteenth of February, 1888, in Buenos Aires where he had his early education in the Vertiz Institute and the Institute of Secondary Education, but, while still young, went to England to study at Amblescote School, Marlborough, and New College. He received his degree as Bachelor in 1906. From his youth he has devoted himself to finance in theory and in practice. He is the head of the important house of <i>Ernesto Tornquist y Cía.</i> founded by his father; President of various companies, including the <i>Crédito Ferrocarrilero Argentino</i>, and the <i>Azucarera Tucumana</i>, and vice-President of others, among</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

which the *Quebrachales Tintina*, the *Refineria Argentina* and *Thompson Muebles, Ltda.* are the best known.

Sr. Tornquist occupies an important position also as a writer on Argentine finance in which his works are regarded as authoritative. He has published *The Economic Development of the Argentine Republic in the last fifty years, 1920*; *The Balance of Payments of the Argentine Republic* (1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919), *Business Conditions in the Argentine Republic* (1914-1920), all issued in Buenos Aires.

V

HISPANIC NOTES

BOSCH	1041
<p>MARIANO G. BOSCH</p> <p><i>Author.</i></p> <p>MARIANO G. BOSCH, the son of Gerardo Bosch and Ana Silva, was born in 1865 in Buenos Aires, where he attended the Jesuits' School of the Saviour. He did not complete the course, however, but was expelled for conducting within the school an anti-catholic paper.</p> <p>In 1906 he became Dramatic Critic for <i>La Nación</i> and in 1907 was appointed to a clerk-ship in the Chamber of Deputies which he retained until 1911.</p> <p>His life has been given to authorship which he has essayed in many forms: he has written articles, stories, pamphlets and pieces for the stage. He is the author also of the following books: <i>Teatro antiguo de Buenos Aires</i>, 1904;</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1042	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p><i>Historia de la ópera en Buenos Aires</i>, 1905; <i>Historia del teatro en Buenos Aires</i>, 1910; <i>Libro contra Wagner y sus errores</i>, 1919; all of which were published in Buenos Aires.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

CASTELLANOS	1043
<p>JOAQUIN CASTELLANOS</p> <p><i>Public man; writer.</i></p> <p>JOAQUÍN CASTELLANOS, the son of Silvio Castellanos and Eloísa Burela, was born in 1861 in the city of Salta and had his early education in the schools of his native place, but continued his studies in Rosario and Buenos Aires where he won the degree of Doctor of Laws at the University in 1878.</p> <p>He began his career as public man in 1894 when he was chosen Deputy in the Provincial Assembly of Buenos Aires; he was re-elected in 1896 and in 1900 was elected National Deputy; in 1914 he was again made Deputy-this time to represent the Capital; he has also served as Minister in the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires.</p> <p>He was Chairman of the Radical</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1044	ARGENTINES. OF TO-DAY
	<p>Committee of La Plata from 1898 to 1904 and Chief of the Radical organization in Salta which in 1918 elected him Governor of the Province.</p> <p>Dr. Castellanos has also seen service as a teacher: he taught History and Philosophy in the National Schools for some years and until 1911 presented courses in American Literature and Argentine History in the University of Buenos Aires.</p> <p>He has written much, not only newspapers,—especially in <i>El argentino</i>, the Radical Party organ which he edited in 1890—, but also in more permanent form: he is the author of <i>Ojeada literarias</i>, 1886; <i>Cuestiones de derecho público</i>; <i>Labor dispersa</i>, 1909; <i>El Libro</i>, a poem; <i>Acción y pensamiento</i>, collection of essays.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

LANARI	1045
<p>ALFREDO LANARI</p> <p><i>Physician.</i></p> <p>ALFREDO LANARI, the son of Felipe ari, was born on the eleventh of ch, 1879, in the city of Corrientes. re also at the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> he in his education which he continued ie University of Buenos Aires which ited him the degree of Doctor of icine in 1902.</p> <p>or some years after graduating he ht in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and had ge of the practical work in Radio- ; in 1908 he was appointed substi- -Professor in the Medical School; 909 he was made titular Professor Medical Physics; in 1918 he was ed to the Council; in 1919 he be- e Professor of Radiology, and in</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1046	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>1919 he was also chosen Dean of t Faculty.</p> <p>Dr. Lanari is a member of the Soci of Radiology of Paris and also of tl of Barcelona.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Julius Meuser

MÉNDEZ	1047
<p style="text-align: center;">JULIO MÉNDEZ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Bacteriologist.</i></p> <p>JULIO MÉNDEZ was born in 1860 in the city of Córdoba where he had his early education and entered the University, but for his medical course went to Buenos Aires where he won his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1884. He then went abroad to pursue special studies and worked in Berlin and Munich under Virchow, Koch and other bacteriologists.</p> <p>Until the year 1904 he was Professor of Hygiene in the University of Buenos Aires and in 1918 he was elected Dean of the Faculty.</p> <p>Dr. Méndez has elaborated a special theory of immunity by the use of vaccination which has been highly considered and has resulted in the fabrication</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1048	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	of various forms of vaccine, suc vaccine <i>Carbunclosa argentina</i> , <i>H</i> <i>nógeno gono</i> , <i>Haptinógeno neumo</i> , <i>tinógeno tífico</i> , etc.
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Fernando Fader

FADER	1049
<p>FERNANDO FADER</p> <p><i>Painter.</i></p> <p>FERNANDO FADER, one of the foremost painters of Argentina, was born in 1882 in the city of Mendoza, but was educated abroad in Paris and Munich where he studied with Zugel at the Royal Academy.</p> <p>In 1904 he won the first prize at the Munich Exhibition with his picture <i>La comida de los cerdos</i>.</p> <p>Meantime he has painted and shown his pictures at the annual exhibitions in Buenos Aires where in 1914 he was awarded first prize for his painting entitled <i>Las Manilas</i>. Among other well known canvases of Argentine subjects which he has painted are <i>En el corral</i>, <i>Rodeo</i>, and <i>Crepúsculo</i>.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1050	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p style="text-align: center;">ATILIO A. BADO</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chemist.</i></p> <p> ATILIO A. BADO, the son of Manuel Bado and Josefa Podestá, was born on the thirteenth of June, 1886, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there at the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Chemistry <i>summa cum laude</i> in 1909. </p> <p> In the same year he was appointed Professor of Applied Chemistry in the University of La Plata and substitute-Professor of the same subject in the University of Buenos Aires. He is a member of the <i>Société Chimique</i> of France, vice-President of the Argentine Chemical Society and Member of the Upper Council of the University of La Plata. </p> <p> Dr. Bado is the author of <i>Química aplicada a la ingeniería</i>, La Plata, 1914. </p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

PODESTÁ DE BALLERINI	1051
<p>BLANCA PODESTÁ DE BALLERINI</p> <p><i>Actress.</i></p> <p>BLANCA PODESTÁ, the daughter of Gerónimo Podestá and Ana Viscaya, was born in 1889 in the city of La Plata. From her childhood she was irresistibly drawn to the stage for which she studied and on which she has won many triumphs.</p> <p>She married Alberto Ballerini with whom she acts and who is also joint manager with her of the Ballerini-Podestá Company. Her successes have been won chiefly in interpreting national plays: she has played the leading roles in Florencio Sánchez <i>M'hijo el doctor</i>, <i>Nuestros hijos</i> and <i>Canillita</i> all of which are characteristically Argentine.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

ROBERTO JORGE PAYRÓ

Journalist; author.

ROBERTO JORGE PAYRÓ, the son of Felipe Payró and Juana Losada, was born on the nineteenth of April, 1867, in Mercedes, Province of Buenos Aires, and was educated in the Capital at the *Colegio Nacional*.

For a brief period he taught in the *Colegio Nacional*, but his vocation for authorship was unmistakable and he has devoted himself to it from his youth: he was a boy of seventeen when his first book *Ensayos poéticos*, a collection of poems, was published; one year later he put forth *Antigona*, a novel. in his twentieth year he issued *Scripta*, a book of short stories, and a second, entitled *Novelas y fantasías*, in the year following.

After these early efforts he settled



Roberto J. Payró



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<p>down to the work of a professional journalist: in 1888 he founded <i>La Tribuna</i> in Bahia Blanca of which he was proprietor and editor until 1890; from 1891 until the present time he has been a member of the staff of <i>La Nación</i> of Buenos Aires.</p> <p>His journalistic writing has not quenched his ardor for authorship, but he has produced a number of books in the field of travel and fiction as well as in that of the drama: in the former he has written <i>La Australia argentina</i>, travels, 1898, <i>El falso Inca</i>, a novel, 1905; <i>El casamiento de Laucha</i>, a novel, 1906; <i>Pago chico</i>, a novel, 1908; <i>Violines y toneles</i>, stories, 1908; <i>Crónicas</i>, 1909; <i>En las tierras de Inti</i>, travels, 1909; <i>Divertidas aventuras del nieto de Juan Moreira</i>, a novel, 1911. In the field of the drama he has written <i>Canción trágica</i>, a one act play, 1903; <i>Sobre las ruinas</i>, a play in four acts, 1904; <i>Marco Severi</i>, a three-act drama, 1905; <i>El triunfo de los otros</i>, another play in three acts, 1907.</p>	
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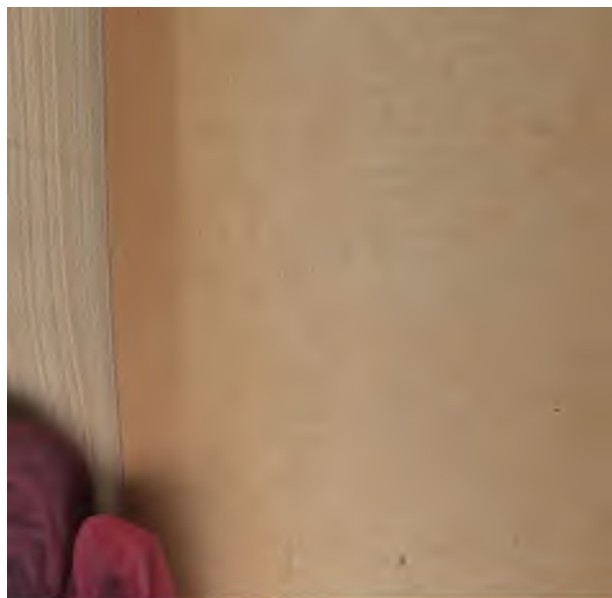
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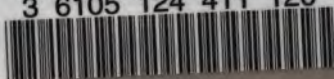
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